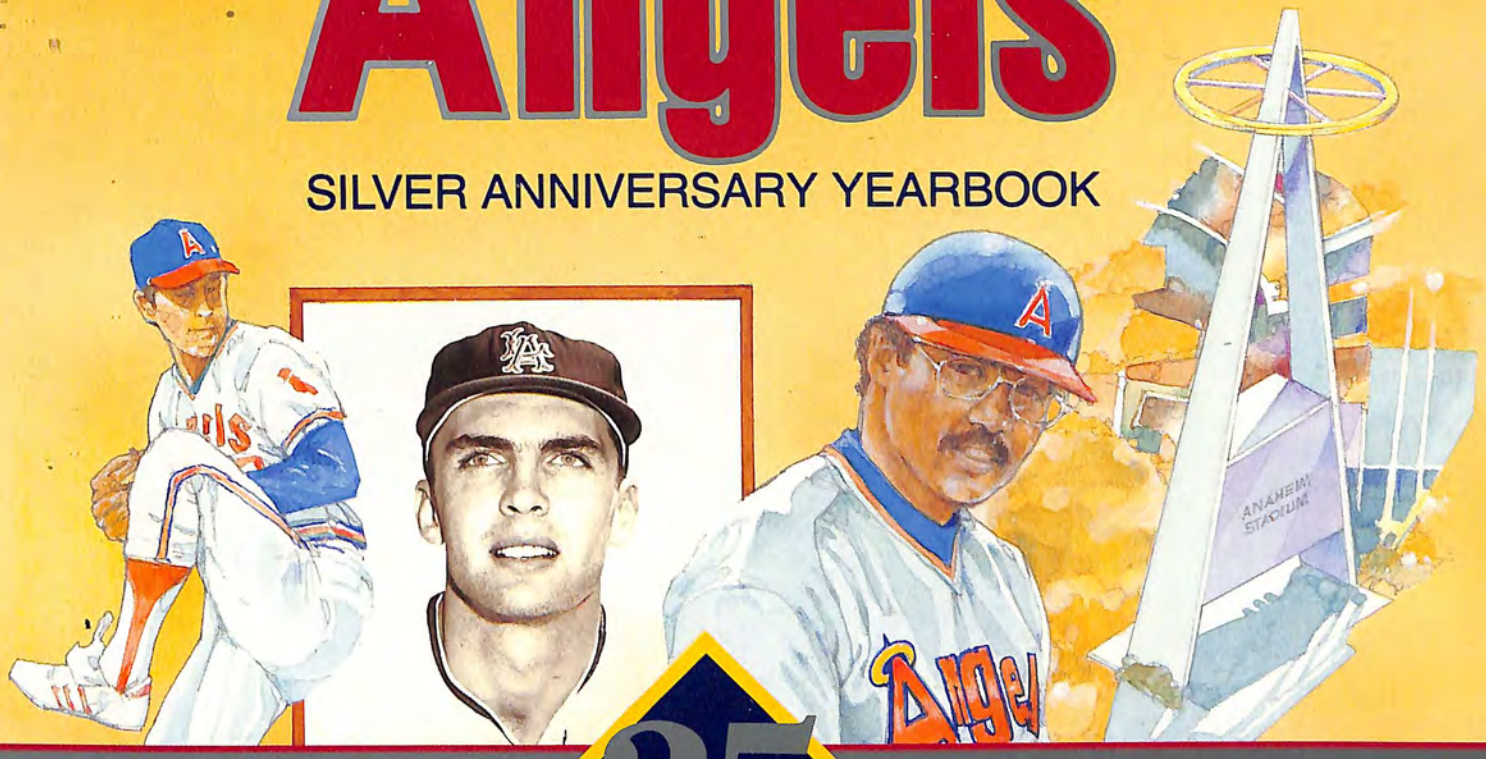
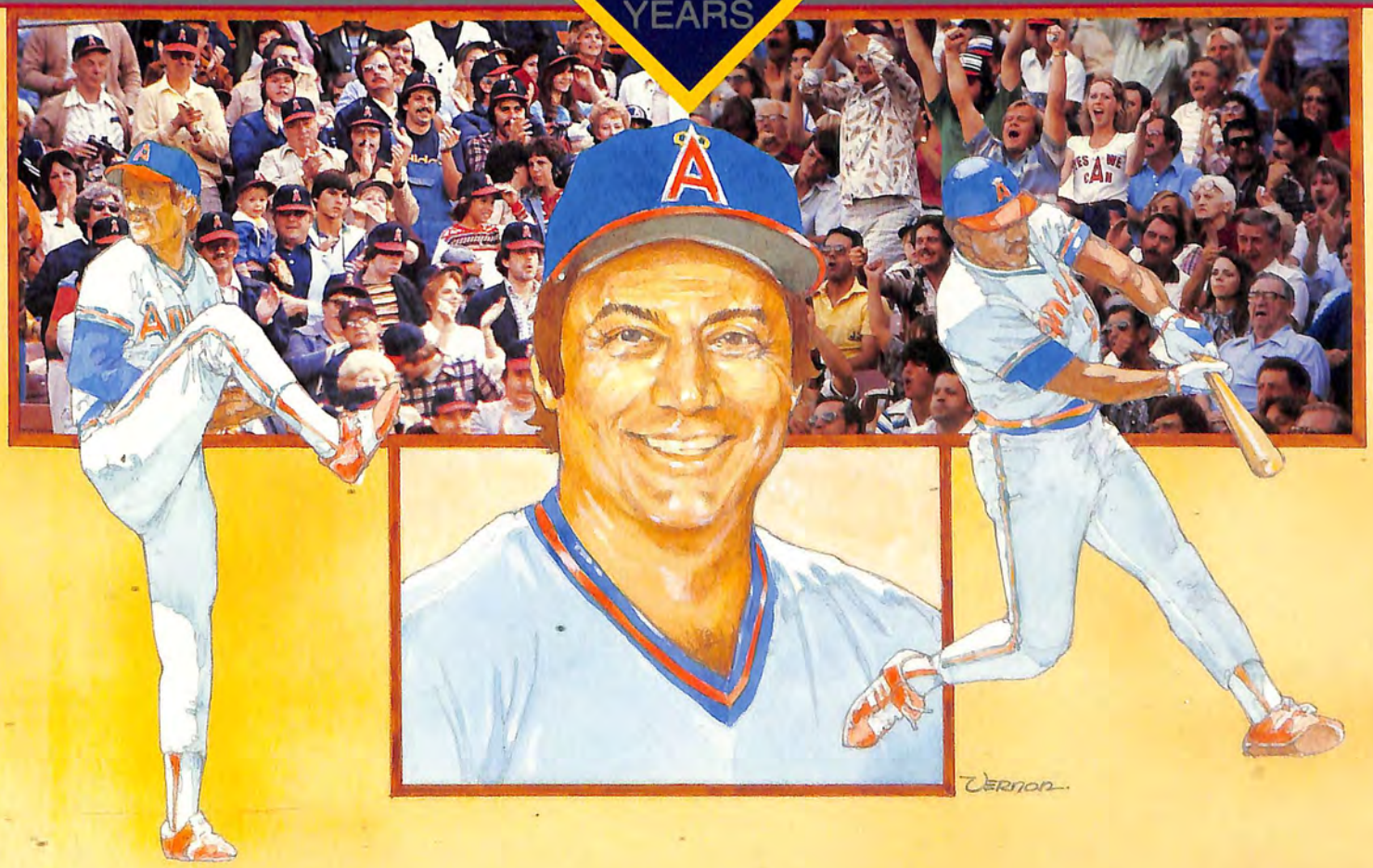
CALIFORNIA Angels

SILVER ANNIVERSARY YEARBOOK



1961 25 YEARS 1985



Everything else is just a light.

So ask them to bring out their best.

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CALIFORNIA
Angels
SILVER ANNIVERSARY YEARBOOK

1961 25 YEARS 1985

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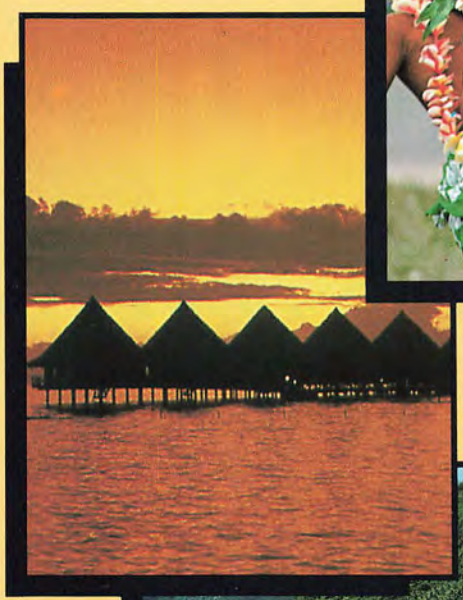

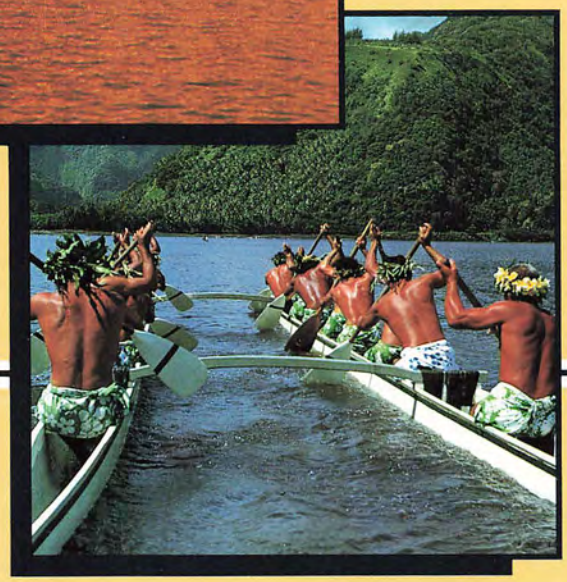

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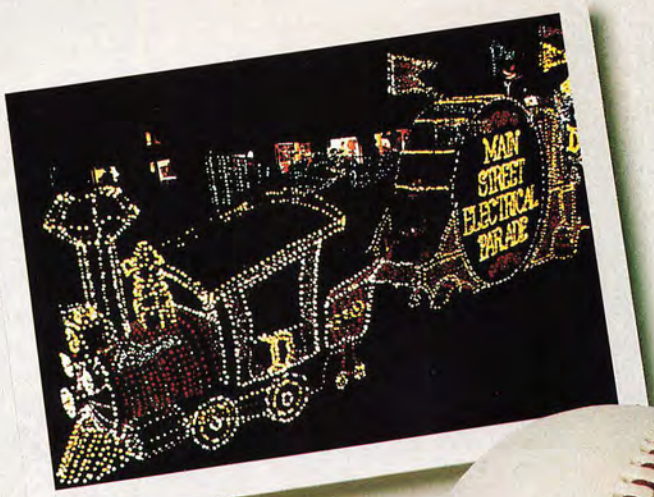

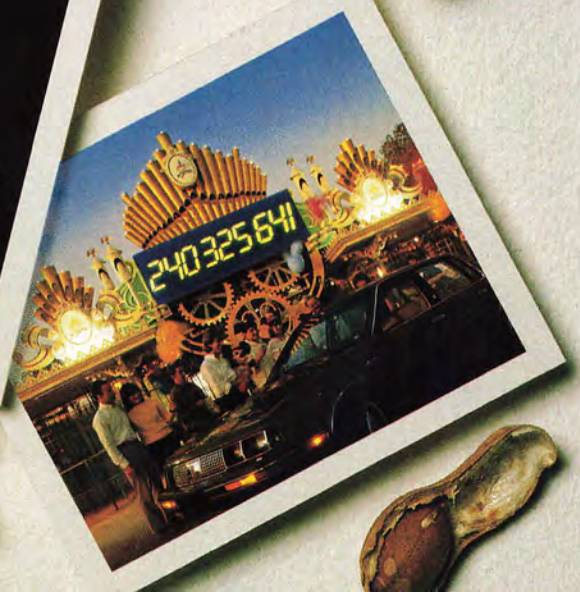

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Gene Autry

By Patricia Young

Gene Autry. The original "Singing Cowboy." The hero of the silver screen. The familiar voice on the radio that announced, "Meanwhile, back on the ranch . . ."

Gene Autry. The legend that America fell in love with over 50 years ago as he rode Champion on the trail of law and order.

His success story is as American as baseball and apple pie. He bought an $8 guitar from a faded Sears-Roebuck mail order catalog and parlayed it into a multi-million dollar empire.

Gene Autry. The kind and compassionate cowboy who has made a career out of helping others. In his movies he lived by the "cowboy code of ethics" — the cowboy must always tell the truth; he must never go back on his word, or a trust confided in him; he is a patriot. Today he is the same humble man, treasuring the same set of values that he portrayed to us on the screen and on radio. You see, Gene Autry is unique. He never had to change to play a role on the screen. He portrayed himself and the values he believes in.

"I have never felt that what I did for a living made me a big shot. I don't feel that way now and I hope I never will. You don't give up the values of a lifetime simply because you discover that people will pay to look at and listen to you. They will do the same to watch trained seals catch fish. Anyway, my wife would never allow my head to get too big for my Stetson," Autry said.

At 77, Autry's life is one of success. You know he wouldn't settle for anything less. He created the story line through hard work, ambition and the ability to recognize wise business investments. At one time his investments included controling interests in the television station KTLA-5, Los Angeles, and in Golden West Broadcasters, a conglomerate that included the California Angels, several radio stations, most notably KMPC in Los Angeles, and hotels and ranches.

"It has always amazed me when people seem surprised by my success in business. What I did less well was sing, act and play the guitar," Autry said. While enjoying enormous success, you can bet that Autry has never forgotten his humble beginnings.

He was born Orvon Gene Autry on September 29, 1907, on a small grain farm at Tioga, Texas. His father was a livestock dealer and a horse trader. He was a man who loved people and animals and had a western sense of values that Gene grew to admire.

It was his mother and grandfather that were responsible for first introducing Gene to music. His grandfather, a Baptist minister, taught Gene to sing when he was 5 just so he could sing in the church choir. His mother, a kind and gentle lady, loved music. She played the guitar, piano and organ and encouraged Gene's interest in music although she never thought he could make a living out of it. She hoped he would be a

professional man. She didn't live long enough to share and take pride in his success.

Autry's first wise investment was that $8 guitar he purchased when he was 12 years old from the money he had earned from baling and stacking hay on his uncle's farm. He had no way of knowing that this was the first step on the road to success.

Autry grew up in an America that still hadn't shed its innocence. It was the 1920's, a time of gaiety and romance. It was a period following the World War and just before the Great Depression.

Autry fondly remembers the days spent at the railroad station. That's how it was in small town middle America at that time. The railroad station was the heart of the town where people would congregate to get the latest news.

"For those under 30 it must be difficult to understand what the railroad once meant to this country. A romantic symbol of an age that once was and will never be again," Autry recalls. "Many of my early memories are of the railroad, of people milling around the platform and dozing on the benches. It was like that in Tioga, Texas, where I was born, and where the tracks ran right through the heart of town. Folks would flock to the station when they heard the train, just to see who got off and who was leaving."

Autry remembers that at World Series time the station would post the scores inning by inning on a blackboard. As the game progressed well over a hundred people would gather to "see" the game, Not every household could afford a radio in that town.

Ironically, it was at a romantic railroad station that the young Autry's talents were first discovered. The story has been told a thousand times but it is still as genuine as Gene Autry himself.

It was a summer evening in 1927. Autry was working as a relief operator at the telegraph office in Chelsea, Oklahoma. The night shifts were often long and dull and he'd play the guitar to wile away the hours. He was picking away on his guitar when a man walked in to send a message. Autry stopped his pickin' but was motioned to continue by the familiar looking visitor. Without a mere hesitation Autry gladly continued. As he was playing the man walked up to the counter.

"I knew who the customer was, even before I read to the bottom of the last page and saw where he had signed it 'Will Rogers.' You couldn't spend any time in Oklahoma, after all, and not recognize that face or that voice, which had the sound of a man chewing on cactus," Autry fondly remembers.

That night Rogers' had two messages to deliver. One was his daily syndicated column to be sent over the wires, the other an encouraging word to Autry. The popular cowboy-humorist told Autry that he liked what he heard and that he should go to New York and try to break into radio.

Autry did leave for New York but not until a year had passed. Although encouraged by the message from Rogers, he wasn't sure if he wanted to throw away his "career" with the railroad. Autry always planned for the future. The railroad paid well, $150 a month, and as he said, "made you an important man around town." Autry had never really considered a job other than that of a telegraph operator.

Autry's first trip to New York didn't raise many eyebrows. He was told that he should go back to Oklahoma and get on radio there. He did just that. He became "Oklahoma's Yodeling Cowboy" airing out of station KVOO in Tulsa. But the job didn't pay and Autry never did like performing for nothing. When the opportunity struck, he moved on.

Autry went east again, this time only as far as Chicago. Good fortune was with him, as he soon became a regular on Sears' National Barn Dance Show. This was just the beginning for the young Gene Autry.

At 22, Autry had his first hit record, "That Silver Haired Daddy of Mine." It eventually sold more than five million copies and was the first of nine gold records bearing Autry's name.

Autry rose to the stardom he was so deserving of. He ultimately recorded more

than 300 solid record hits, helping to write more than a third of them. His best seller has touched the hearts of millions bringing a special cheer to each holiday season since 1949. Selling more than 10 million copies, "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" is the second biggest seller of all time, after Bing Crosby's recording of "White Christmas." Not too bad for a song that was originally dismissed by Autry as being "too silly." In all, Autry's records have sold more than 40 million copies.

Autry's success has never been limited to recording. He became an American hero to many of us as he protected the homestead against the forces of evil in more than 90 Western movies. Between 1935 and 1942 he was the world's foremost western box office attraction. He began with "Old Santa Fe" in 1934 and finally concluded with No. 93, "Last of the Pony Riders," in 1953.

For three decades he entertained through the innocence of the B-Western — rearing horses, silver saddles, blazing six guns and guitars by the campfire. There were the great chase scenes, the running mounts, and the barroom fights. There was Autry astride of Champion riding off into the sunset.

Many of us also remember Autry's radio show "Melody Ranch" that was a family listening tradition for more than 16 years on CBS.

"On the whole my life has been favored by friendly winds. I watched, and was a part of, the development of talking pictures, the heyday of radio, the birth and incredible growth of television. I saw country music leap out of the haylofts and honkey tonks and become a new national religion. I had the best of two eras — mine and the one I recreated on the movie screen," Autry reminisces.

Autry, indeed an American hero.

It wasn't until 1960 that Autry's boyhood dream would finally come true. It was a dream that he had thought would remain just that — a dream. But once again, good fortune reigned on Autry's life.

Gene Autry has always held a special place in his heart for baseball. He played shortstop for Tioga's American Legion team and, when he was 19 years old, he tried out for the St. Louis Cardinals's Tulsa farm club. They offered to sign him for $100 a month but Autry reluctantly refused. Autry was making more with the railroad and, although the offer was enticing, his keen business sense directed him otherwise, as it has so many times.

Autry became a baseball owner by chance or possibly because of the good fortune that has prevailed throughout his life.

In 1960, Autry went to the baseball winter meetings in St. Louis in search of a team to broadcast on his radio station in Los Angeles, KMPC. He not only walked away from the meetings with broadcast rights, but as owner of an expansion team — the California Angels (originally named the Los Angeles Angels).

"I always wanted to make it to the Majors but I hardly expected to pay such a steep price for the privilege," Autry says jokingly after he purchased the club at a cost of $3.5 million.

There is nothing more important to Autry than baseball, and more precious than the California Angels. His pride throughout the years in Angels teams has been radiant. Although the team has struggled at times, Autry still proclaims they've been the best years of his life. Indeed a compliment and a tribute to the Angels, and all of baseball, from a man who enjoyed great success and happiness long before he became an owner.

Gene Autry is an owner who players like to play for. There is always an encouraging word spoken by Autry as he mingles with players and coaches in the clubhouse.

Reminiscing is one of his favorite pastimes and he encourages his players to come by his office to talk for a while. It is obvious that the players have great respect and admiration for Autry. On October 3, 1982, the Angels retired uniform number 26 in his honor. The team fondly considers Autry as the 26th man on their roster.

Autry will not succumb to defeat. With each season, he is optimistic that a World

Championship will follow that autumn. With the 1985 season comes the 25th Anniversary of the California Angels. Maybe with this Silver Anniversary will come a golden year and the championship that has eluded Autry and Angels fans for so many years.

"For sure, baseball has been the most exciting and frustrating experience of my life. In the movies I never lost a fight. In baseball I have hardly ever won one. But I haven't given up. At heart I'm an optimist. No man could survive long in baseball if he wasn't," Autry says in a voice that convinces you of his sincerity.

Autry has had two great ambitions in his life. One was to win an Oscar; the other to go to the World Series. "I know I'll never win an Oscar, so that leaves the World Series," Autry said with his shy smile. He believes it, too!

Autry doesn't want the World Series just for himself, he wants it for the fans. For 25 years dedicated Angels fans have supported the team and their patience has not withered through good seasons and bad. Autry wants a championship for the Anaheim fans that have been so loyal.

Autry is sometimes blamed in part for the high salaries being paid to players today. He has in the past contributed to the free agent market, out of what he says is necessity.

"I've looked at the fact that we want a winner for our fans," Autry says. "I don't believe in the free agent rule and I fought against it. But that's the rule now. So I figured I owed it to the fans who have supported us with some pretty bad teams, to put together the best team I could for them," Autry says sincerely.

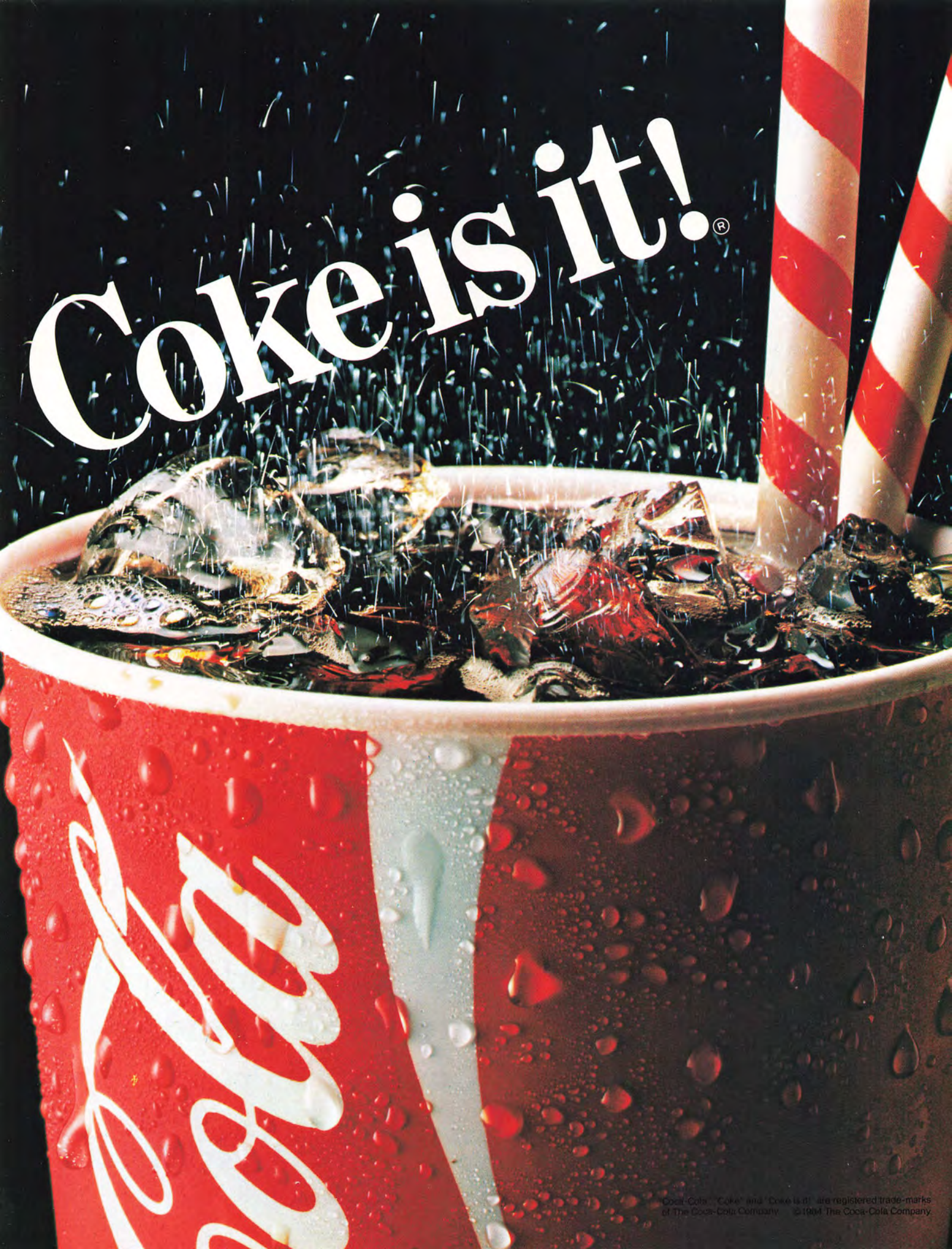
In recent years, Autry has spent millions shopping at the free agent market. Reggie Jackson alone cost him $3.6 million for four years, a far cry from the $2.1 million Autry paid for 28 players in 1961.

Now the "corporate cowboy" is ready to go back to the farm to round up his talent. Autry feels that the Angels' farm system is as strong as any other team's. There is a lot of young talent there that wants to play in the big leagues. Autry plans to cultivate from within, enabling young players to develop a strong sense of pride in the organization and, most importantly, allow them to develop their talents as a unit.

Autry believes that baseball is still the national pastime. For him, it's a way of life. Autry keeps score play-by-play during every game. He loves the game and loves his players. There was even a time when Autry's wife, Jackie, came home to find her husband watching the game of the week on television, reading the sports page, listening to the Dodgers game on radio and listening to the Angels from the East Coast on a direct telephone line. Autry knew exactly what was happening at all four places.

For a quarter of a century, Autry has held the reins at the Angels, and he plans to keep steady hold of them now. He is looking forward to a promising 1985 season. A twinkle comes to his eye when he talks about the players and their potential. Without a moment's hesitation he says that, with the talent the Angels have this year, a World Championship is very possible. And, could there be a more fitting year than the Angels 25th Anniversary as a team?

Gene Autry. Always a devoted fan. Always a boy of summer. Always optimistic that with an autumn he'll have another **Champion** — the California Angels.



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The Register

1961 25 YEARS 1985

CASALE . . . GATEWOOD . . . GRBA . . . RODGERS . . . McBRIDE . . . CERV . . . CHANCE . . . BILKO . . . PEARSON . . . FREGOSI . . . KLUSZEWSKI . . .

These and other names from the past formed the beginning, and started the history.

What began in 1960 as a simple outing to seek radio rights has since evolved into a rich tradition. Twenty-four years have passed since those players formed the nucleus of the original Los Angeles Angels. They've been eventful years, and the memories that have ensued are countless. There have been no-hitters, including a perfect game; a Cy Young Award winner; an American League batting champion; an A.L. most valuable player; and two division titles.

Gene Autry, the Angels' owner since their inception, certainly has a lot to be proud of. And so do Halo fans, more than 32 million of 'em, who have walked through the turnstiles over the years in support of their team.

Hopefully, 1985 will bring more cause for celebration; not only because it's the Angels' 25th Anniversary, but because the new year is filled with optimism and excitement over the club's prospects for another division title.

For the moment, however, let's take a look at the California Angels' past and relive some of the memories on which the team has built its foundation . . .

The First Game

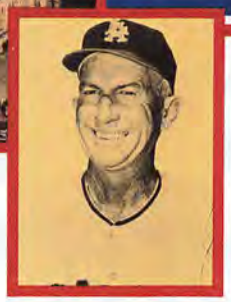
The setting was Baltimore's Memorial Stadium. The combatants, the newly formed Los Angeles Angels and the powerhouse Baltimore Orioles. The date was April 11, 1961, and the game was the first ever for Gene Autry's collection of untried rookies and major league castoffs.

Angels Manager Bill Rigney, former skipper of the San Francisco Giants, fielded the following lineup: Ted Kluszewski at first, Ken Aspromonte at second, Fritz Brickell at short and Eddie Yost at third. The outfield consisted of Albie Pearson in right, Ken Hunt in center and Bob Cerv in left. Eli Grba, a six-game winner with the New York Yankees the previous season and the Angels' No. 1 selection in the first-ever expansion draft, was on the mound. His battery mate was veteran Del Rice.

On paper, the game appeared a mismatch. Milt Pappas was awarded opening day honors for the Birds. Considered the ace of the staff, Pappas won 15 games a year earlier for the second-place Orioles.

But baseball games are won on the field, not on paper. In the first inning, the powerful, 6-2, 240-pound Kluszewski homered to right following a walk to his diminutive roommate, the 5-5, 140-pound Pearson. Cerv then belted a homer to center, giving the fledgling Angels a quick 3-0 lead.

The Halos then broke it open in the second. Pearson drove in a run with a base



hit, and Big Klu followed with his second home run of the game. Grba, staked to a 7-0 lead, took charge. The eventual outcome was 7-2. The Angels had their first victory.

The team, which called historic Wrigley Field home that first season, went on to record 70 wins — more than any expansion team in history. But that was only the beginning. The next year, the Angels would literally shock the baseball world by challenging the powerhouse New York Yankees for the American League pennant.

The 1962 Season

The Angels moved to Dodger Stadium for the 1962 season. As they began their second year of play, no one in his right mind mind would have predicted the Halos would be in first place by the traditional July 4 All-Star break — but they were.

Jim Fregosi was a 19-year-old rookie shortstop that year. He hit .291 in 58 games, and was having the time of his life. Not only was he playing in the major leagues, he was in the thick of a pennant race.

"My two greatest memories with the Angels were when we won our first division title in '79, and in '62 when we finished third, which was great for an expansion team," Fregosi recalled. "I played the second half, but I remember coming home the fourth of July in first place, and seeing all the people at the airport. We had a lot of older guys, but everyone put a year together. If Art Fowler and Ken McBride didn't get hurt down the stretch, we might have been in the race even longer.

"Just playing in the big leagues was a thrill, and being in the midst of a pennant race . . . we couldn't wait to get to the ball park." the former all-star continued. "And at 19, I didn't know I wasn't supposed to play in the big leagues.

"We might have built a lot of false hopes in the organization after that year, but everyone had career years."

The team, which finished behind the Yankees and the Minnesota Twins, had changed substantially since the initial expansion draft. With General Manager Fred Haney and Manager Bill Rigney wheeling and dealing, the Angels made 21 transactions in '61 involving 30 players, and made another 20 deals in '62, this time concerning 24 players.

Although the Angels lost their first game at Dodger Stadium — bowing to the Kansas City Athletics, 5-3 — better days were soon to follow. On April 25, Bo Belinsky, who was competing in his first major league campaign, posted his second win in as many decisions as he whipped the Cleveland Indians, 6-2. Belinsky won his next three games, getting off to an impressive 5-0 start. He was never more impressive than on May 5, when he pitched a no-hitter against Baltimore.

Second baseman Billy Moran ran an errorless streak that extended for 58 games through June 10. His miscue came in the first inning of the nightcap of a twinbill with the Kansas City Athletics. In the first game, Moran went three-for-five with six RBI in the Angels' 14-6 win.

On Sept. 19, Fregosi became the first Angel player to hit an inside-the-park home run. The blow came against Steve Barber with two runners on and one out in the sixth inning of a game against Baltimore. It was the first inside-the-park homer ever at Chavez Ravine.

For the season, popular outfielder Leon "Daddy Wags" Wagner blasted 37 home runs, while Lee Thomas contributed 26. Dean Chance was the team's winningest pitcher, notching 14 victories. Belinsky and McBride also won in double figures, while Tom Morgan compiled stats of 5-2, 2.90 ERA and seven saves. Fireballer Ryne Duran recorded nine saves to go along with 74 strikeouts in 71 innings.

Bo Belinsky's No-Hitter

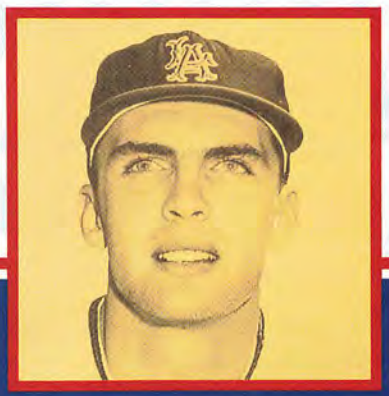
The date was May 5, 1962. A brash, 25-year-old rookie, who vowed to set the American League "on its ear," was doing just that against the Baltimore Orioles.

For 8⅔ innings, Robert "Bo" Belinsky had shut down the Orioles without a hit. The only batter left between Belinsky and Los Angeles Angels history was outfielder Dave Nicholson.

The southpaw worked the count to 1-1 before Nicholson lofted a towering foul ball in the direction of Angels third baseman Felix Torres. Torres fought the pop-up all the way, catching the ball snugly in his glove just inches away from the third base foul line. Belinsky's 2-0 no-hit victory became a reality.

A Dodger Stadium crowd of 15,886 saw the colorful Belinsky toss the first no-hitter since major league baseball arrived in Los Angeles with the Dodgers in 1958; the first no-hitter in the American League since Hoyt Wilhelm turned the trick when he beat the New York Yankees 1-0 on Sept. 20, 1958; the first A.L. no-hitter by a southpaw since Boston's Mel Parnell fashioned one against Chicago on July 14, 1956, winning 4-0; and the first no-hitter by a rookie since Bobo Holloman of the old St. Louis Browns beat Philadelphia 6-0 on May 6, 1953.

Belinsky, in hurling his gem, walked four, hit two and had another reach base on an error. His biggest predicament came in the fourth inning when, with one out, he walked Jim Gentile and Jackie Brandt, and Gus Triandos reached first on an error to fill the bases. However, Belinsky struck out Nicholson and got Ron Hanson to fly out to end the threat.



In the ninth, the lefty got Brandt on strikes and induced Triandos into grounding out before Nicholson ended the game with the popout.

"What a team to pitch a no-hitter against," said Belinsky after the feat, citing the irony that it was the Orioles who shipped him to the Angels, and the fact his minor league manager for three seasons in the Baltimore organization — George Staller — was forced to watch the proceedings from his vantage point in the first base coaching box.

Time has done little to dim Belinsky's memory of that occasion. Now a resident of the North Shore in Oahu, Hawaii, the left-hander, who had a playboy image during his days with the Angels, recalls the moment with vivid distinction and pride.

"It was the whole scene," Belinsky reflected. "The magic of Los Angeles . . . Gene Autry and the Angels . . . the glamour of the West Coast . . . and, of course, the Angels being a young ball club. It sort of kicked off a pretty exciting year for us because, if you'll remember, we were only three games out of first place in September and that was against the Yankees when they were a magic team themselves in the early '60s."

The reminiscing continued.

"I had never come close (to a no-hitter before). I had trouble pitching a shutout . . . it was just a glamorous type of thing. The crowds weren't like they are today — I think only 16,000 — but they made it sound like there were 160,000 out there.

"It was a soft no-hitter. There was nothing real hard about it . . . but I knew it was inevitable, that it was going to happen. And then everything seemed to fall right in. It was nice pitching for Gene Autry and the Angels. It was just nice being on the Angels."

A no-hitter within his grasp, Belinsky amusingly reviewed the final out.

"The funny part about it was the fact Felix Torres was on third base and Felix Torres wasn't known for his best defensive playing. As a matter of fact, he used to wear a batting helmet on third base.

"Anyway, my first reaction when the ball went up, and I mean Nicholson hit a ball that was a mile high, and the first thing that came to my mind was, 'be foul.' But Torres circled the ball and I think he caught it right on the line, so if it had dropped without him touching it, it would have been a hit.

"But I remember it being hit so high and all I could think about was, 'Torres, don't lose your batting helmet now.'

"It was an exciting time, one of the highlights of my career."

Dean Chance's Cy Young Award Season

The year was 1964, and it was magic. The magician's name was Dean Chance.

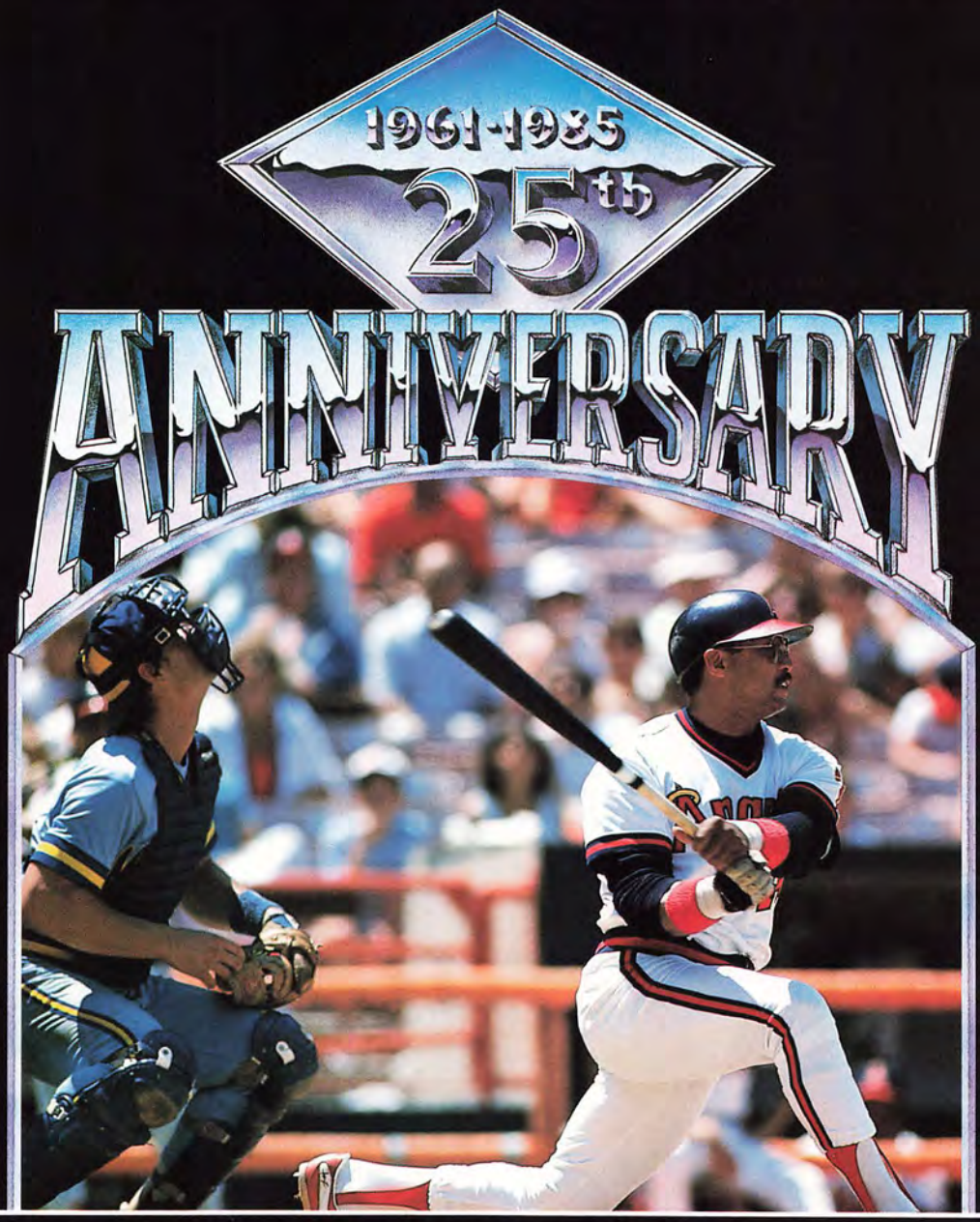
The stage on which the 23-year-old artist performed his act was the pitching mound. He was so good at this trade he had the entire American League trying to guess his secrets. Like Houdini, he kept them well-hidden.

Actually, when the year began there was little to indicate it was going to be special for Chance. In '62, his rookie campaign, he showed promise by winning 14 games against 10 defeats. However, the following year he went 13-18 although, to be fair, he had little support behind him.

Chance spent a good portion of the '63 off-season washing windows at a local gas station in Wooster, Ohio to supplement his meager income. He also entered spring training camp with a strep throat, falling more than a month behind his teammates in terms of conditioning.

Chance won his first game — an 8-3 decision against Detroit on April 17 — but was only 5-5 at the All-Star Break. His ERA of 2.19 indicated the blame lay not with his pitching so much as the team's lack of run production.

It was precisely at this point, however, when Chance's fortunes began to turn. Named by Chicago White Sox Manager Al Lopez to start the All-Star Game, the 6-3, 200-pounder proceeded to hurl three scoreless innings against the National League,

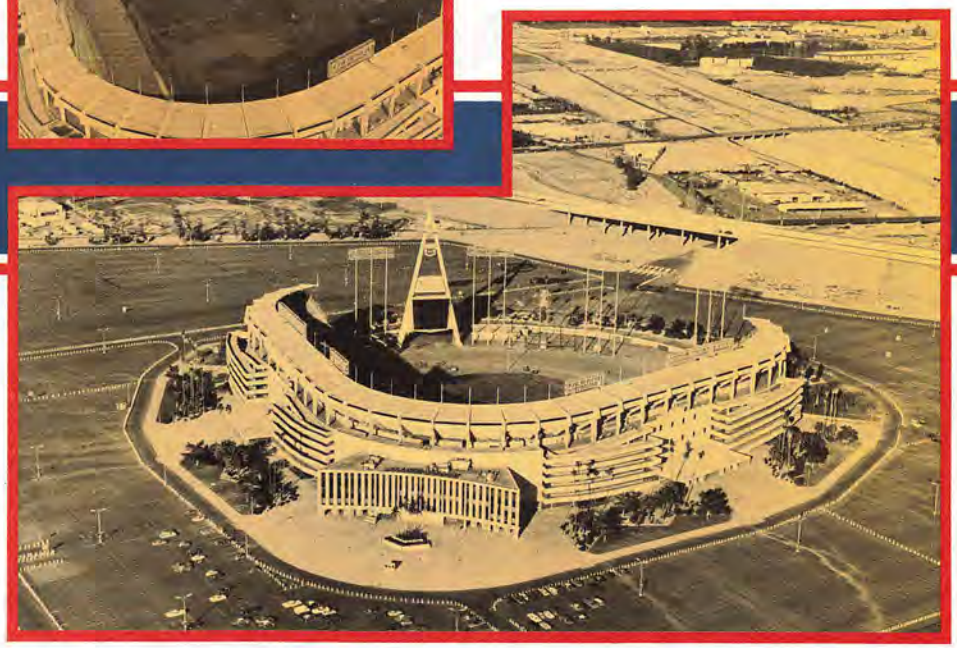


1985 ANGELS TELEVISION SCHEDULE

DAY, DATE	TIME	TEAM
Friday, April 12	7:30 P.M.	Oakland A's
Saturday, April 13	1:00 P.M.	Oakland A's
Sunday, April 14	1:00 P.M.	Oakland A's
Thursday, April 25	7:30 P.M.	Seattle Mariners
Friday, April 26	7:30 P.M.	Seattle Mariners
Saturday, April 27	7:00 P.M.	Seattle Mariners
Sunday, April 28	1:30 P.M.	Seattle Mariners
Friday, May 10	5:30 P.M.	Milwaukee Brewers
Saturday, May 11	5:30 P.M.	Milwaukee Brewers
Sunday, May 12	11:30 A.M.	Milwaukee Brewers
Friday, May 17	7:30 P.M.	New York Yankees*
Monday, May 20	7:30 P.M.	Detroit Tigers*
Thursday, May 30	5:00 P.M.	New York Yankees
Friday, May 31	4:30 P.M.	Detroit Tigers
Sunday, June 2	10:30 A.M.	Detroit Tigers
Tuesday, June 4	4:30 P.M.	Baltimore Orioles
Wednesday, June 5	4:30 P.M.	Baltimore Orioles
Friday, June 21	5:30 P.M.	Chicago White Sox
Sunday, June 23	11:30 A.M.	Chicago White Sox
Friday, June 28	5:30 P.M.	Kansas City Royals
Saturday, June 29	5:30 P.M.	Kansas City Royals
Sunday, June 30	11:30 A.M.	Kansas City Royals
Friday, July 19	4:30 P.M.	Boston Red Sox
Sunday, July 21	11:00 A.M.	Boston Red Sox
Sunday, July 28	10:30 A.M.	Toronto Blue Jays
Tuesday, July 30	7:30 P.M.	Oakland A's
Wednesday, July 31	7:30 P.M.	Oakland A's
Thursday, August 8	5:30 P.M.	Minnesota Twins
Friday, August 9	5:30 P.M.	Minnesota Twins
Sunday, August 11	11:00 A.M.	Minnesota Twins
Tuesday, August 13	7:30 P.M.	Seattle Mariners
Thursday, August 29	5:00 P.M.	New York Yankees
Friday, August 30	5:00 P.M.	New York Yankees
Sunday, September 1	11:00 A.M.	New York Yankees
Monday, September 2	10:30 A.M.	Detroit Tigers

*Home game Schedule subject to change

KTLA 5
LOS ANGELES



surrendering two hits while striking out two. Although the NL came back to win the contest by a 7-4 verdict, Chance, perhaps inspired by his performance — as well as a $7,000 raise he received in early July, bringing his total earnings to $25,000 — appeared ready to wage an all-out assault on the second half of the season.

And he did just that.

Chance returned to league competition by winning nine straight games from July 11 through Aug. 18. During the streak, Chance posted six shutouts (four by the score of 1-0), allowed only seven earned runs in 79 innings, struck out 61, and posted a spectacular 0.80 ERA.

Even more impressive was the way the Angels' dean handled the feared Bronx Bombers — the same Yankees that would go on to represent the American League in the '64 World Series.

In an incredible show of dominance, Chance started five games against New York, winning four. In one game, he hurled 14 scoreless innings without a decision. During 50 innings of work, the run-stingy Chance permitted the Yankees one run. That's right, one run, and that occurred July 28 when Mickey Mantle smacked a 3-2 fastball that hit the top of the right field fence at Anaheim Stadium and bounced over.

For the season, Chance's ERA against the bombers was a miniscule 0.18.

The rest of the numbers Chance fashioned in 1964 were equally impressive:

- A Major League-high 11 shutouts.
- Five 1-0 victories, tying a Major League record.
- Four 1-0 losses.
- Five two-hitters, one three-hitter, four four-hitters and one five-hitter, not to mention a pair of saves.
- A 20-9 record, including a 15-4 second half.
- A 1.65 ERA, tops in the majors.
- 15 complete games, again a Major League high-water mark.

All this and perhaps the most amazing statistic of all was in 278⅓ innings of work, opponents scored runs in only 35 of them. Chance had thrown 243⅓ scoreless frames.

For his efforts, Chance was named winner of the Cy Young Award. He received 17 of a possible 20 first-place votes in becoming the youngest player ever to receive baseball's most coveted honor for a pitcher.

He also secured a special place in Angels history, where his name is etched forever.

Anaheim Stadium

After spending a year at cozy Wrigley Field (seating capacity 20,500), and four seasons as tenants at Dodger Stadium, the Angels christened Anaheim Stadium April 9, 1966 with an exhibition game against the San Francisco Giants.

The Giants clobbered the Halos that day, outscoring them 9-3 before 40,474 in attendance. The Angels got even the following day, however, when Jim Fregosi homered in the 10th inning to beat the Giants, 6-5. Earlier in the game, Willie Mays hit the first home run ever in Anaheim Stadium.

Now that they had a home of their own, Gene Autry's crew would no longer be known as the Los Angeles Angels. The name was officially changed to the California Angels.

Autry himself wielded the first shovel at the Big A's groundbreaking ceremony Aug. 31, 1964. After the team's first season in 1961, the owner had signed a four-year lease, with an option for three additional years, to play at Walter O'Malley's spacious new stadium at Chavez Ravine. In doing so, Autry was forced to make a number of financial concessions — but that wasn't the only problem. The Dodgers were established pennant contenders, while the Angels were an expansion team. The difference showed up in attendance figures. By the time the Angels played their next-to-last game in Dodger Stadium — a 4-2 loss to the Baltimore Orioles — only 945 showed up to watch.

All that changed with the completion of the Angels' $24 million stadium, built on 157 acres of land which previously grew alfalfa, oranges and corn. Season ticket sales for 1966 nearly doubled from the previous year, rising from 2,600 to more than 5,000.

The Angels played their first regular season game at the Big A on April 19, losing to the Chicago White Sox, 3-1, before 31,660 in attendance. The winning pitcher was Tommy John, who scattered three hits over seven innings. The Halos reached the boards in the second inning when left fielder Rick Reichardt belted the first regular season home run to inaugurate the Big A.

"I threw the ball well, but I always pitched well against the Angels, even though my record may not have shown it," John reminisced earlier this year. "We didn't have a good hitting ball club when I was with the White Sox, but we had good pitching and so did the Angels. Everytime we played them it was a low-scoring game.

"The White Sox and Angels always played close, low-scoring games. We came in knowing we could hold the other team to

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ALEX JOHNSON AVG .329 , 1970
AMERICAN LEAGUE
BATTING CHAMPION

three or four runs. It was fun to come out here to play because it was so beautiful.

"Angel Stadium reminded me of Dodger Stadium, with its red dirt infield," he continued. "I thought it was much, much better when the stadium was not enclosed — it kind of reminded me of Kansas City's park, which is smaller seat-wise, but has 90 percent of the seats between the foul poles."

With the season under way, fans turned out in droves. Attendance nearly tripled, skyrocketing from 566,727 in 1965 to 1,400,321 in '66. Only five players from the original expansion draft in 1961 made the move to Anaheim — Dean Chance, Fred Newman, Bob Rodgers, Jim Fregosi and Albie Pearson. Bill Rigney, the Angels' first manager, remained at the helm.

Said Rigney when asked years later about it, "the first chill I ever received in this game came when I walked into the Polo Grounds for the first time. I received another when I walked into this park."

The new California Angels were to develop stars of their own, as well as trade for promising young prospects and dependable veterans. Following those players who were part of the transition came such favorites as pitchers Minnie Rojas, Clyde Wright, George Brunet, Rudy May, Jim McGlothlin, Andy Messersmith, Frank Tanana, Dave Laroche and Mark Clear, among others; and hitting stars like Jay Johnstone, Sandy Alomar, Ken McMullen, Dave Chalk, Dave Collins and Carney Lansford.

Alex Johnson's Batting Title

The Angels acquired Alex Johnson (along with utility infielder Chico Ruiz) from the Cincinnati Reds in exchange for pitchers Jim McGlothlin, Vern Geishert and Pedro Bourbon during the winter of 1969.

In securing Johnson, the Angels knew they were getting a talented player, a batter who had hit .315 and .312 in his last two season with the Rds. They also knew Johnson had a reputation for moodiness, a triggerlike temper and an ability for creating stormy confrontations.

During the two short seasons Johnson spent with the Halos, he lived up to both expectations.

In 1970, Johnson became the first — and only — Angel ever to win a batting title when he edged Boston's Carl Yastrzemski on the last day of the season. The date was Oct. 1, 1970. The place, Anaheim Stadium. The opponent, the Chicago White Sox.

Johnson entered the contest needing two hits in no more than three at bats to wrest the batting crown from Yastrezemski. And he immediately complicated his task by grounding out in his first trip to the plate.

However, Johnson followed with a single to right in the third inning, thus setting the stage for a dramatic at bat in the fifth. "I didn't feel any pressure," he said of the moment. "I knew I had a big job to do."

And he wasted little time in accomplishing it.

On Jerry Janeski's first pitch, Johnson sent a high bouncer over third base that was backhanded by Bill Melton. The White Sox third baseman arched a long throw across the diamond but Johnson managed to cross the bag by more than a stride before the ball reached first base.

Soon after, manager Lefty Phillips sent in Jay Johnstone as a pinch-runner; he knew Johnson had edged Yastrzemski by a .0003 margin — .3289 to .3286.

"This is my biggest individual achievement," Johnson would say later. "The silver bat will be an elegant addition to my trophy case. I think I'll put it in my trophy case and let it do my talking."

Johnson posted some pretty impressive figures in taking the batting crown. In addition to the title, he set two club records: most hits, 202, and highest batting average, .329. (Rod Carew latter topped that mark by hitting .339 in 1983.)

During that 1970 campaign, Johnson recorded a pair of four-hit games, had three-hit outings nine times and a whopping 55 two-hit performances. In the 156 games in which he appeared, Johnson failed to get at least one hit on only 34 occasions.

He climaxed the year by hitting .381 (43/133) in the month of September, including a sizzling .468 (22/44) during the last 12 games. A model of consistency, he hit .327 at home and .331 on the road. His average was .329 prior to the All-Star Game, and .330 after.

"Winning the batting title is the biggest achievement of my life," Johnson said proudly.

Alas, it would be his lone achievement as an Angel.

Immediately following a 1971 season plagued by fines, suspensions, discontent, unfulfilled promise, lack of hustle and strained nerves — which alienated both his teammates and writers — Johnson was traded to the Cleveland Indians.

The Legacy of Nolan Ryan

Throughout Angels History, there have been an abundance of colorful — and controversial — players.

It would be hard to dispute, however, that anyone associated with the team during its 24 years has been, or is more popular in the hearts of Halo fans than Nolan Ryan.

"The Express," as Ryan was nicknamed, spent eight seasons in an Angels uniform. It seemed like every year he was rewriting record books — either the major league's or the team's.

Acquired from the New York Mets in the winter of 1971, the hard-throwing right-hander went on to post 138 wins, a 3.07 ERA and 2,416 strikeouts in 2,182 innings during his tenure as an Angel.

He currently shares, or owns outright, six career and 10 single-game or single-season records. In seven of his eight seasons, he led the American League in strikeouts, including a Major League-setting 383 Ks in 1973.

Ryan even holds the Major League mark for the fastest pitch ever recorded — a 100.9 mile-per-hour clocking Aug. 20, 1974 against the Detroit Tigers.

Yes, Nolan Ryan was responsible for many thrills. Yet when his name is mentioned, what usually comes to mind are his no-hitters — a Major League record five no-hitters, in fact — four of which were accomplished with the Angels.

May 15, 1973

Ryan became the first right-hander in the club's history to throw a no-hitter when he defeated the Royals in Kansas City, 3-0, before a crowd of 12,205.

He fanned one or more batters in each inning except the fifth, finishing with 12 strikeouts overall. He was so overpowering, the left side of the Angels' defense barely had an opportunity to field a ball. Third baseman Al Gallagher didn't make a play. Neither did left fielder Vada Pinson. Shortstop Rudy Meoli had only one routine grounder and a tough catch to save the no-no as pinch-hitter Gail Hopkins stroked a looping liner into short left only to have Meoli race out and make an over-the-shoulder catch.

Said Ryan following no-hitter No. 1: "I never honestly felt I was the type of pitcher to pitch a no-hitter. My curveball isn't overpowering and after you've gone through the lineup once or twice, the hitters can get on the fastball better. A lot of that is timing. I don't have the type of fastball that really moves. A lot of guys have that explosive type of fastball that really moves. Also, I jam the hitters a lot so the really strong guys can bloop it over the infield for singles."

July 15, 1973

Ryan became the fifth pitcher in Major League history to record two no-hitters in a single season when he pitched the Angels to a 6-0 win against the Tigers at Detroit before 41,411 in attendance.

The last pitcher to win two nine-inning no-hitters in a single season was Virgil Trucks of the Tigers in 1952.

Throwing even harder than he did at Kansas City, Ryan registered 16 strikeouts at the end of seven innings. Bob Feller's American League record of 18 and the Major League standard of 19 held by Tom Seaver and Steve Carlton appeared in jeopardy. But Ryan was deprived of any strikeout record when his arm stiffened while the Angels took 30 minutes to score five runs in the eighth.

So, instead, Ryan settled for 17 Ks.

Said Ryan following no-hitter No. 2: "This was definitely a bigger thrill than the first one. I had better stuff today and I knew what a no-hitter meant. I was a little more nervous, but I probably had as good as stuff today as I've had all year."

Sept. 28, 1974

Making his 41st and final start of the year, Ryan tossed the third no-hitter of his career by defeating the Minnesota Twins, 4-0, before a sparse turnout of 10,872 at Anaheim Stadium.

"The Express" fanned the side in the first two innings en route to a total of 15 Ks. In the process, he tied Bob Feller's American League standard and became the fifth pitcher in Major League history to record three no-hitters in a career. Only Sandy Koufax, with four, owned more.

In the final frame, Ryan got Tony Oliva to fly out and struck out Larry Hisle on four pitches. Harmon Killebrew was then summoned to pinch-hit for Pat Bourque. The "Killer" walked on five pitches.

Finally, with the count reading 2-2, Ryan threw a fastball past Eric Soderholm to account for the final out.

Offered Ryan after no-hitter No. 3: "This one gives me as much satisfaction as the first two, simply because it was at home. I know I said my goal this year was 20 wins (he finished 22-16), but I also made a silent goal to try and throw a no-hitter at home just to show the people I appreciate the way they have treated me."

BALL STRIKE OUT BATTER PLAY
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
ORIOLES 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ANGELS 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 x 1 9 1
NO NO NOLAN
DOES IT AGAIN!
THAT'S FOURTH CAREER NO-HITTER
SETS AN AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD
AND TIES
MAJOR LEAGUE MARK
ESTABLISHED BY
SANDY KOUFAX

June 1, 1975

Ryan tied a Major League record by authoring his fourth career no-hitter as he white-washed the Baltimore Orioles, 1-0, before a crowd of 18,492 at Anaheim Stadium.

Ryan equaled Sandy Koufax's Major League record and became the first American League pitcher to accomplish this feat. In fanning nine Orioles, Ryan ran his strikeout total to 53 for the quartet of no-nos.

In posting the first no-hitter against Baltimore since Belinsky held them hitless on May 5, 1962, Ryan got the Birds' second baseman Bobby Grich on a called third strike for the final out.

Observed Ryan after no-hitter No. 4: "I am a considerably different pitcher now. I'm more knowledgeable, I'm better able to control the curve and change-up and I have more confidence in myself.

"I don't think I've reached my peak since my control still isn't what it should be. But then, I'm not sure anyone is really sure when he's reached his peak. I sometimes think you have to be past it before you're able to say, 'hey, that was it, that's as good as I'm ever going to be.' "

Sept. 26, 1981

As a member of the Houston Astros, Ryan forever inscribed his name in the annals of Major League History by no-hitting the Los Angeles Dodgers, 5-0, in the Astrodome.

The 1979 Division Championship

It had been 18 years since the Angels came into existence. And, although there had been a plethora of highlights during that time, most were for individual honors rather than for team achievements.

On Sept. 25, the drought ended. The Angels had captured their first championship.

"The biggest thing we had to overcome was that we had never won a division," Manager Jim Fregosi remembered. "No matter how good the talent was, there seemed to be a black cloud hanging over the team — injuries, people getting hurt. Overcoming that was special to me. Once a team has won, the team knows it could do it."

On the mound at the Big A that night was a most unlikely hero: Frank Tanana. Tanana had been a star, reaching the major leagues at the tender age of 20. Four years later, the hard-throwing left-hander had won 66 games, and he was being considered a candidate for a future berth in Cooperstown.

And then something happened to his arm.

During the 1979 season, Tanana was in and out of action, in and out of pain. His condition improved thanks to the help of a therapist in Las Vegas. When he took the mound for the clincher, he hadn't pitched a complete game since June 5. In fact, he had only hurled 20 innings in four starts since being reactivated Sept. 4.

The Angels scored in the second when Don Baylor walked and Rod Carew singled. Brian Downing then singled to score Baylor with Carew taking third. When Royals starter Craig Chamberlain threw a wild pitch, Carew scored and Downing took second. Larry Harlow singled to score Downing, and the Angels had a 3-0 lead.

The Royals got a run back in the fourth when Frank White singled with one away. One out later, Tanana hit center fielder Amos Otis. Al Cowens followed with a single to score White.

The final run of the game was scored by the Angels in the fifth when Dan Ford singled with one away. An out later, Carew stroked a base hit, and so did Downing, with Ford carrying the run home.

Nearly 2½ hours after it began, the game was over. Tanana was on the mound at the end, having completed the 4-1 win for his seventh victory of the year.

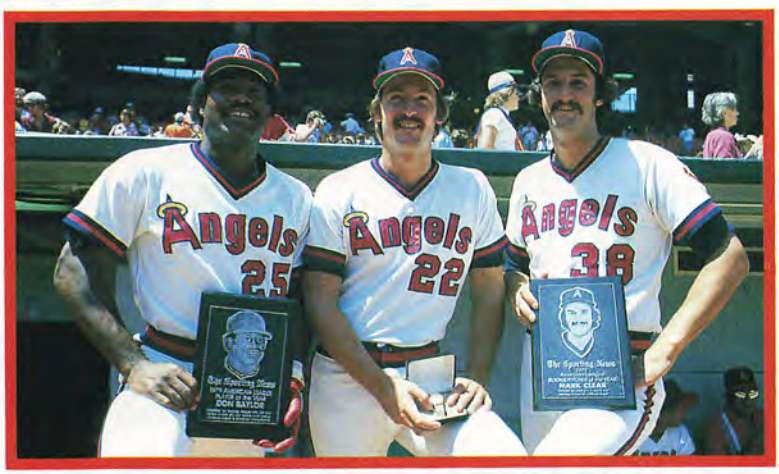
"It was nice to be able to contribute, to be a part of the ball club because they were having a real good year, and I was hurt most of the season," Tanana recalled.

As far as maintaining control of the game after jumping off to an early lead, Tanana said that was easy.

"I've never had any problems keeping my mind on the game, so in that way it was no different than any other game," he said. "I had real good stuff that day, and my control was excellent. Before I knew it, the game was over."

Was he surprised to go all the way after a period of relative inactivity?

"I was surprised then, and it still surprises me to this day," he said, joking. "Everything went so smooth — I don't think I threw that many pitches."



Don Baylor: Most Valuable Player

No discussion of the Angels' first-ever American League West Title would be complete without special mention of Most Valuable Player Don Baylor.

In 1979, Baylor had the kind of season most players only dream of. He hit .296, slugged 36 home runs and led the league in runs scored with 120 and RBI with 139. His 28 RBI in April set a league record, while his 34 RBI in July established a new team mark.

"Every day I went to the park, I knew I'd get two or three hits and some RBI," Baylor recalled. "In mid-December, I started jogging 2½ to 3 miles a day, so I'd be in the best shape ever. In 1978 I hit 34 home runs and 99 RBI, and i was really longing for that 100th. After April, I had (nearly) 30, and I knew I was on a roll."

Baylor was the only player during the year selected the American League "Player of the Month" twice — for May, when he hit .354 and July, for his .349 average. He was also named "Player of the Week" July 2-8 when he hit .423 with five home runs and 13 RBI.

Those months helped him forget about a traditionally slow month of June.

"I got off to a good start, and was in the right frame of mind," Baylor said. "May is always a good month, June I have problems with, and July and August are good. June didn't disappoint me that year. I hit a two-run homer the first day of June off Rick Wise in Anaheim, and then hurt my wrist. I hardly had an RBI that month until my birthday, June 28. But after that, I got it back again."

Baylor led the Angels in nearly every offensive category — home runs (36), triples (tied with three others with five), doubles (33), RBI (139), stolen bases (22), games played (162), runs (120) and total bases (333).

Which of those statistics were the most significant to Baylor?

"Looking back, I'd have to say runs scored and RBI," the slugger reflected. "Usually, you look for two different people to lead in those categories, and I led the majors in both. If you look through the record books, you'll find there aren't too many who have done that. It was one of those years."

Perhaps his best game that season was Aug. 25 against Toronto. The Angels blasted the Blue Jays 24-2, scoring in every inning except the seventh and the ninth. Baylor led the way with two homers and a career-high eight RBI. Every starter that game had at least two hits, with six players getting three or more.

As designated hitter, Baylor compiled a .349 average with 22 home runs and 73 RBI. He was an overwhelming selection by the Baseball Writers Association of America as the American League's Most Valuable Player. The Sporting News also named him the A.L. Player of The Year.

"I was playing left, right and DH-ing," Baylor said. "Normally, they like to give the Most Valuable Player award to one guy who plays one position day in and day out. But my stats were overwhelming, and we won our division. That's not always fair — Jim Rice has lost out a couple of times because his team didn't win — but we had an awesome lineup, with guys like Carew and Ford who were able to set the stage for me."

1982 Division Title

Maybe it didn't have the same impact as 1979, but that didn't make the Angels' division title any less sweeter . . . especially to Manager Gene Mauch.

You would think after 22 years of being without a title, it wouldn't be unreasonable for Mauch to do a little cheerleading about himself, to say a few "I told you so's," and go on and on about how his managerial abilities sewed up the Western Division crown.

But that's not Mauch's style. If he was happy, he kept his satisfaction to himself. If he was proud of his accomplishment, he didn't admit it publicly.

"It's pretty obvious how I feel about it," Mauch stated on Oct. 2, 1982, shortly after the Angels had disposed of the Texas Rangers, 6-4, to capture the organization's second Western Division Championship. "But when I tell you my emotions for myself are eighth or 10th on my list, I don't care what you think. That's how I feel."

By now the atmosphere in the locker room was delirious and champagne was stinging Mauch's eyes. A smile crept across his face, but it was a smile in honor of his players, not himself.

"This year we had so many good horses that I just hitched them up and they went along pretty well," he said.

Two games ahead with two to play, the Angels only needed a victory or a Royals loss to wrap up the title. With Ken Forsch on the mound, the Halos felt confident. But after the Angels jumped out to a 2-0 lead, the Rangers responded by chasing Forsch by with a three-run second inning.

The Angels tied the score in the bottom of the second, but Texas came back with another run in the fourth, reclaiming the lead, 4-3. At the same time, news of the Royals' 5-4 triumph was being announced to the 33,405 fans in attendance at Anaheim Stadium.

Would the Angels be forced into a must-win situation on the final day of the season? Tugging at the bill of their caps and hitching their belts, the Angels were determined not to let that happen.

In the fifth inning, Fred Lynn followed a Rod Carew walk with a blast into the right field seats — his 19th home run of the season. Three innings later, Tim Foli added an insurance tally with an RBI single.

The rest was left up to relief pitcher Luis Sanchez, who entered the game with one on and nobody out in the seventh. In quick order, the right-hander got the first out on a force play, another on an attempted steal and accounted for the inning-ender by recording a strikeout.

He fanned two more batters in the eighth and issued a walk in the ninth before fielding a hard smash back to the mound and retiring the final batter at first base.

The ensuing celebration, on the field and in the clubhouse, was reminiscent of 1979. Some faces had changed, but not the feelings that went with winning a title.

The championship was accomplished by a team "made up of veterans with sore muscles, with tired arms, with drained emotions. This team, more than any other I've played on, had to push itself to grind out wins," summed up second baseman Bobby Grich.

The Angels "pushed" themselves into producing 93 victories, a club record. And while the outcome of the championship series — Milwaukee winning three games to two — may have left a sour taste in the mouths of many, it did little to tarnish an otherwise banner year for owner Gene Autry, Gene Mauch, the players and the fans.

Reggie Jackson's 500th Home Run

In the history of baseball, from the time Abner Doubleday or Alexander Cartwright invented the game in the mid-1800s until last year, only a dozen sluggers had hit 500 home runs in their careers.

In 1984, Angel star Reggie Jackson became the 13th to reach that coveted and exclusive goal — a milestone that should lead him directly to Cooperstown.

The anticipation, along with the pressure, began building last August. On Aug. 12, Reggie belted a round-tripper off Oakland hurler Steve McCatty, connecting for the 497th time in his brilliant career.

It would be another month until Reggie notched no. 498, this one coming Sept. 14 at the expense of Chicago mound ace Floyd Bannister. This time, Reggie only had to wait a day before stroking his 21st of the season and 499th of his career off future Hall of Famer Tom Seaver.

The blast was an important one, contributing to the Angels' 11-2 victory over the White Sox and keeping the team a half-game behind Minnesota and Kansas City in the Western Division pennant race.

No. 500 became reality Sept. 17 before 28,862 fans at the Big A. Kansas City was leading the Angels 7-0 in the seventh inning when Jackson stepped up to the plate. He proceeded to clobber left-hander Bud Black's first pitch — a high, inside fastball — and deposit it into the right field pavilion.

"I was very elated as I was going around the bases," Reggie told reporters after the game. "It was one of my happiest home run trots.

"My first thought was, 'That's it.' My second was, 'I wish we could be winning.' I wished it could've been a seven-run homer to tie the score."

The fans gave Reggie a 15-minute standing ovation. It was the only bright moment in a game which ended in a 10-1 Angel defeat. Ironically, the blast came 17 years to the day Reggie hit his first home run while a member of the Kansas City Athletics. No. 1 was also hit off a southpaw — Angels pitcher Jim Weaver, on Sept. 17, 1967.

Reggie hit another three homers before the season ended, and begins 1985 with 503. This year, he hopes to surpass Mel Ott (511), Eddie Matthews and Ernie Banks (512), Ted Williams and Willie McCovey (521), Jimmie Foxx (534) and Mickey Mantle (536). If he accomplishes this task, only Harmon Killebrew (573), Frank Robinson (586), Willie Mays (660), Babe Ruth (714) and Hank Aaron (755) will stand ahead of him on the All-Time Home Run List — Hall of Famers, all of them.

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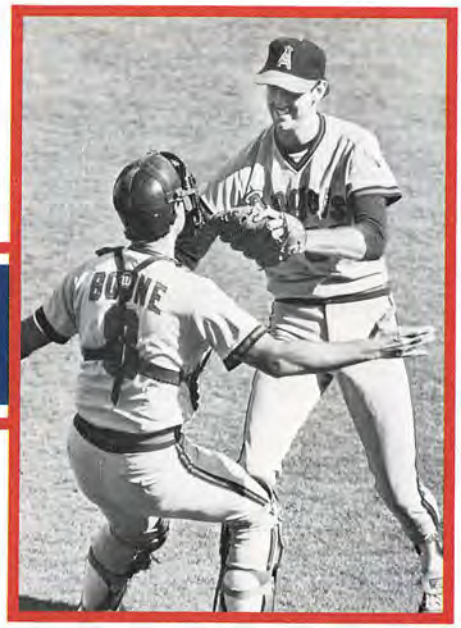


Mike Witt's Perfect Game

Since 1880, more than 375,000 major league games have been played. Of that total only 13 men have brushed immortality by virtue of their perfect performances.

One of those immortal baker's dozen is the Angels' Mike Witt.

On Sept. 30, 1984, on a sunny day in Arlington, Texas, Witt became the 13th pitcher in major league history to toss a perfect game. At age 24, he was the fourth youngest ever to fashion such a gem — behind John Ward (20), Jim "Catfish" Hunter (22) and John Richmond (23). Ward and Richmond did their work in 1980; Catfish his in 1968.

In beating the Rangers, 1-0, Witt, who struck out 10, orchestrated the major league's first perfecto since Cleveland's Len Barker was indefectible on May 15, 1981 in his 3-0 win over Toronto.

In a short one hour and 49 minutes, 27 Texas Rangers came to the plate and returned frustrated to their dugout. In addition to the 10 Ks, there were eight grounders to second, three to short, one to third, one to first and four fly balls to the outfield. Witt threw just 97 pitches, 70 for strikes. He threw a first-pitch strike to 23 of the 27 men he faced.

Twice the count reached three balls — both to second baseman Wayne Tolleson. And the second time, faced with a 3-0 situtaion, the lanky 6-foot, 7-inch right-hander threw two strikes before Tolleson grounded to second.

The only other tense moment occurred in the eighth when Larry Parrish led off with a line drive to the right field fence.

"When he first hit it I thought it had home run possibility," Witt would admit later. "Then I saw (right fielder) Mike (Brown) going back and I thought it had middle-of-the-glove possibility."

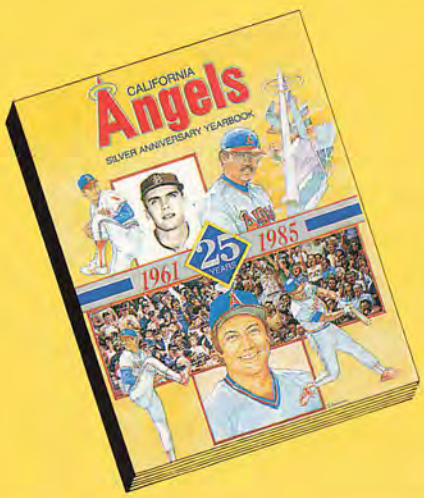
Witt, who threw his last no-hitter as a little leaguer in Fullerton, said he was aware of the perfect game as early as the fourth inning. "But in a game like that, all you're trying to do is get guys out. When I got through the seventh I started thinking I could do it because I had had good luck against the four, five and six guys in their lineup."

The Angels scored the lone run of the game in the seventh inning as Doug DeCinces singled, moved to second on a passed ball and scored on a pair of ground outs (by Brian Downing and Reggie Jackson).

The rest was up to Witt.

"When I walked out there for the ninth, I was as nervous as I was in my first big-league game. But once I threw that first strike, I got right back into it."

Witt made the final inning look easy. He struck out Tommy Dunbar on three pitches for the first out and got pinch-hitter Bobby Jones to ground routinely to second for out No. 2. That left only pinch-hitter Marv Foley standing between Witt and immortality. The pitcher promptly fell behind in the count, 1-0, threw a curveball strike, and then got



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an easy two-hopper to Wilfong at second who tossed over to Bobby Grich for the final out.

"It probably won't be until tomorrow and the next day, and every day this winter, that I'll be saying to myself, 'Hey, I did that.' I mean, to get 27 straight batters out is unbelievable. For me to be able to say it is unbelievable."

A winter has since passed and the accomplishment still hasn't sunk in to Witt.

"I remember the first hitter of the game. I remember Mickey Rivers and striking him out and thinking after I got him that I had pretty good stuff. And I can remember a few guys — Pete O'Brien and Gary Ward — I thought I would have trouble with that day and I was able to go through fairly easily. That's basically what I remember.

"You know, the thing is, if this had happened during the year or early in the year, I think a lot of different things would have happened and I might be feeling a little bit different about it. But it happened on the last day, so nothing has really been written about it. I haven't really thought about it since it has happened. It's just another game as far as I'm concerned."

Another game? Hardly. And throughout the 1985 season, Witt undoubtedly will be reminded of the milestone more than he ever thought possible. For the moment, however, with the impact of the event still eluding him, maybe Reggie Jackson can put the historic moment in proper perspective.

Said Reggie: "No-hitters are spectacular . . . but perfect games, they're something entirely different. When you get 27 guys in order, you've completely dominated a team and a game. That really is perfect. What Witt did today is pitch a game no one in baseball history can improve upon."

A Look Ahead

No one knows what the Angels fortunes will be during the next 25 years. There's bound to be good times, and hard times, but one thing is certain — they will be exciting times. With the Angels roster currently stocked with such established stars as Rod Carew, Bobby Grich, Doug DeCinces, Brian Downing, Reggie Jackson, and such promising young players as Mike Witt, Ron Romanick, Dick Schofield and Gary Pettis, there's no question the team will be exciting for years to come. In 1985, the tradition continues.

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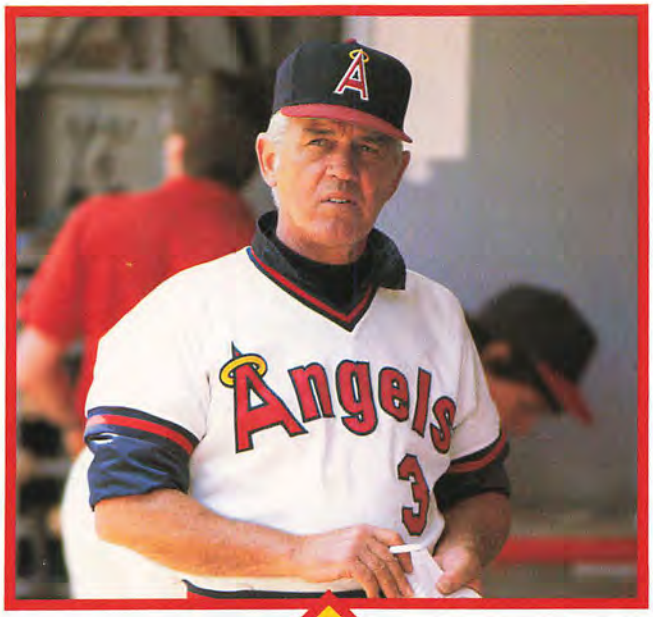

3

THE MANAGER AND HALO COACHES

GENE MAUCH — MANAGER

Gene Mauch is back at the helm in 1985 as skipper of the California Angels. Proclaiming that his "enthusiasm and excitement" have been rejuvenated, he returns to manage the Halos after a two-year absence from the field. During that brief interlude, he remained in baseball as Director of Player Personnel for the Angels organization.

Beginning his 24th season of managerial service, Mauch has the credentials to guide the club to a successful season. A former shortstop in the Brooklyn Dodgers organization, Mauch played for six major league clubs from 1944 through 1957. His first managerial position was with the Atlanta Crackers of the Southern Association in 1953, at the age of 28.

In 1982, Mauch lead the Angels to their second Western Division title, winning 93 games that season — the most in Angels history. He has been honored National League Manager of the Year on three occasions — 1962, 1964 and 1973.

Mauch resigned as manager of the Angels in October 1982 due to personal reasons. Mauch, 59, was reappointed in October, 1984 to guide the Angels in 1985.

50

Jimmie Reese

Conditioning coach, Jimmie Reese, is no stranger to baseball. At 79, he embarks on his 67th year in professional baseball, an expanding career that encompasses roles as manager, coach and scout. He began as a batboy for the Los Angeles Angels of the PCL in 1917, and in 1930 he was purchased by the New York Yankees where he hit .346 for the year and roomed with Babe Ruth. Reese, who is considered one of the best fungo hitting artists in baseball, begins his 13th season with the California Angels.

49

Bob Clear

The 1985 season marks Bob Clear's 10th season with the Angels and his seventh as the Halo's bullpen coach. He originally joined the club in 1969 as a scout and then managed the Idaho Falls team from 1970-1973 before being named a special instructor in 1974. Clear joined the Angels' coaching staff in 1976 assuming the role of first base coach. Clear, 57, began his playing career as a shortstop with the Cleveland organization and was assigned pitching duties in 1948.

Bobby Knoop

With the 1985 season dawns Bobby Knoop's seventh season on the Angels' coaching staff, his fifth as first base coach. A three-time Gold Glove award recipient, and one of baseball's best second basemen during the 1960's, Knoop played six of nine professional seasons in an Angels uniform. Knoop, 46, joined the Angels organization in 1975 managing the Quad Cities team to a first-place finish that season. He led El Paso to a runner-up position the following year.

1

51

Marcel Lachemann

Marcel Lachemann, a relative newcomer to the Angels' staff, will begin his second season as pitching coach for the Halos in 1985. Last season he gained great respect from the players because of his abilities to recognize each player's individual talents and help them to reach their potential based on a player's ability. Lachemann, 43, played for three years in the major leagues as pitcher for Oakland, compiling an overall 2.79 ERA.

47

Moose Stubing

Moose Stubing begins his inaugural season on the Angels staff as the club's hitting instructor. Although a newcomer to the Halo staff, he is well-known throughout the organization. Last season Stubing guided Edmonton, the club's Triple-A club, to the Pacific Coast League Championship. A minor league manager since 1975, Stubing completed his fifth season at Triple-A level in 1984. Stubing, 47, was originally signed by the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1956 and played five games for the California Angels in 1967. He has been an instructor in the organization since 1968.

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39

Mike Witt

After three seasons of high hopes and expectations, right-hander Mike Witt blossomed into the standout pitcher many believed he would become.

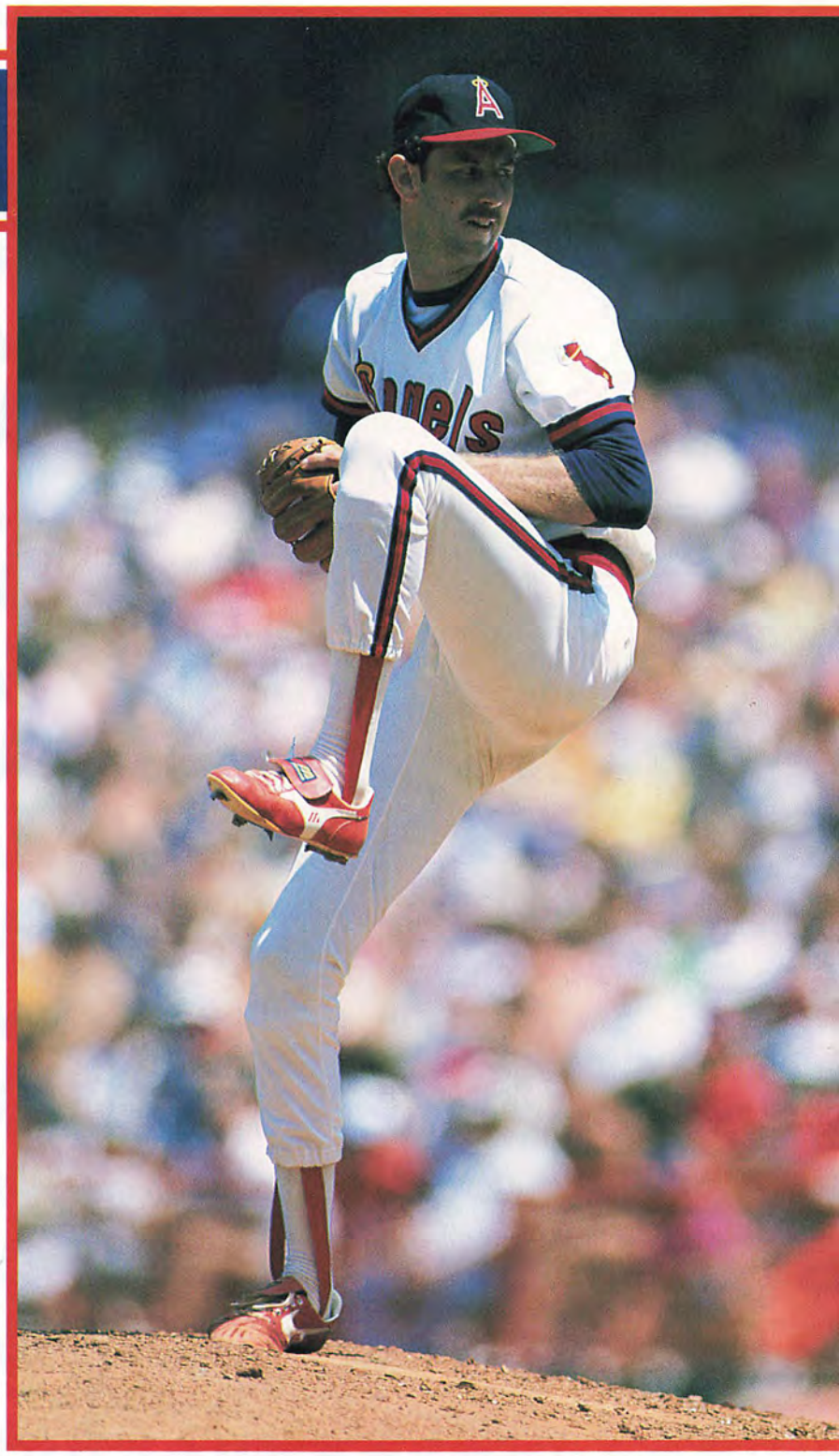
In 1984, he led the staff with a 15-11 record while posting a solid 3.47 ERA in a career high 246.2 innings of work. In June and July he posted a six-game winning streak.

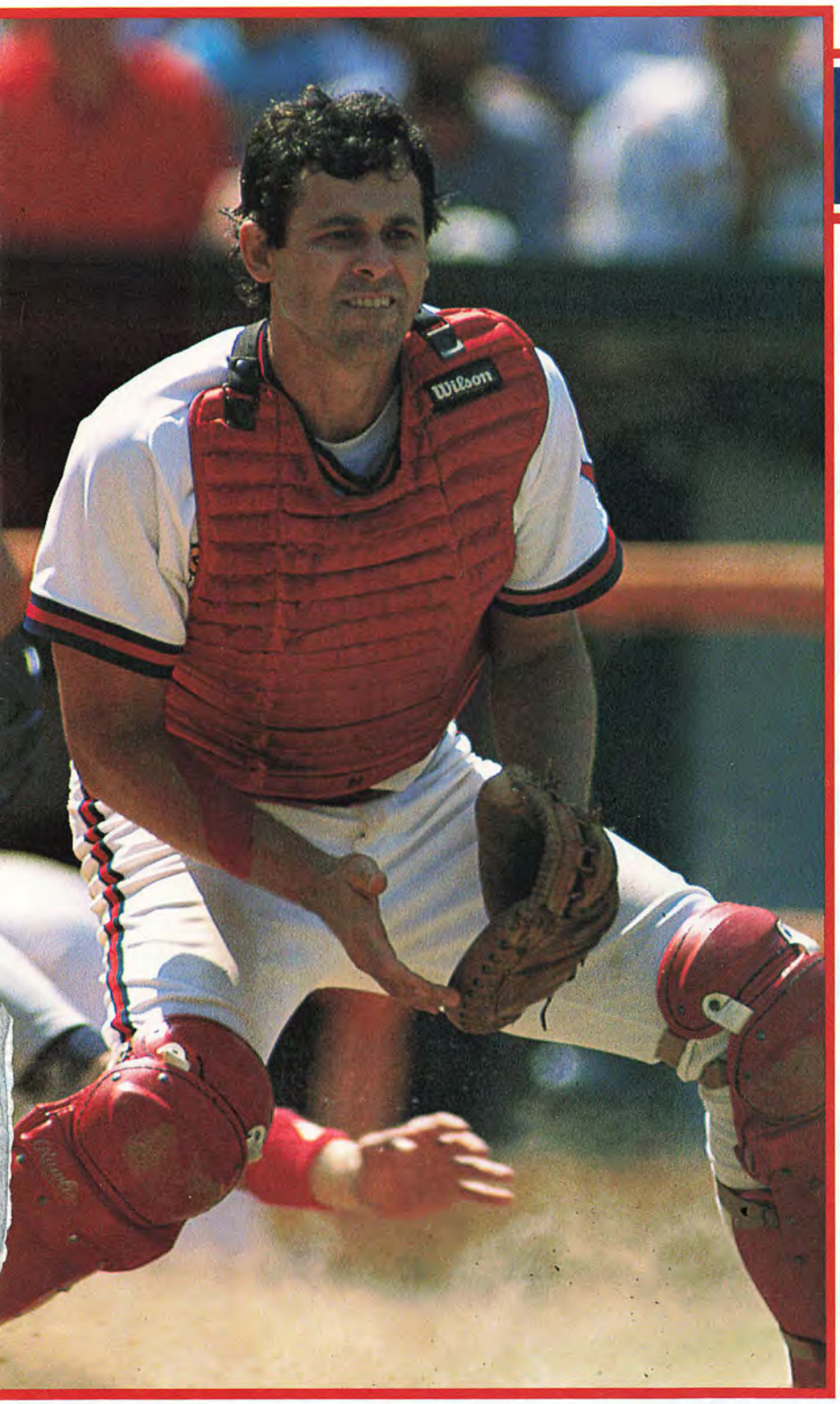
But California fans will long remember Witt's 1984 season for a sunny September afternoon in Texas when he became the 13th pitcher in major league history to throw a perfect game. Witt, at age 24, hurled 94 pitches, 70 of them for strikes.

It was the first perfect game by an Angels' pitcher and the first no-hitter since Nolan Ryan blanked Baltimore in June, 1975.

The perfect game was simply icing on the cake for a season full of highlights. Finishing third in the American League strikeout derby with 196, Witt struck out a career high 16 (vs. Seattle July 23), sharing the major league single-game high with Dwight Gooden of the Mets.

While he has shown flashes of brilliance during his first three seasons of major league ball, it was last season that convinced observers, and even Witt himself, that he is finally fulfilling his potential.





8

Bob Boone

On a team inundated with All-Stars, you could probably strike up a pretty good argument as to whom might be the clubs' Most Valuable Player.

In choosing an MVP, especially with the Angels, sometimes you have to go beyond such qualities as talent, power and hitting abilities.

In that regard, there is no one more vital to the Angels than catcher Bob Boone, the heart and soul of the Halos on the field.

Despite suffering through his most frustrating season at the plate (.202), Boone led A.L. catchers in games played (137) and assists (71), was second in double plays (10), third in assists (660) and fifth in total chances (743).

In 1982, Boone earned his third Gold Glove by throwing out 63 of 109 would-be base stealers and hitting .256. His handling of the pitching staff that produced a 3.82 ERA (third lowest in the A.L.), played a key role in California's winning in the West.

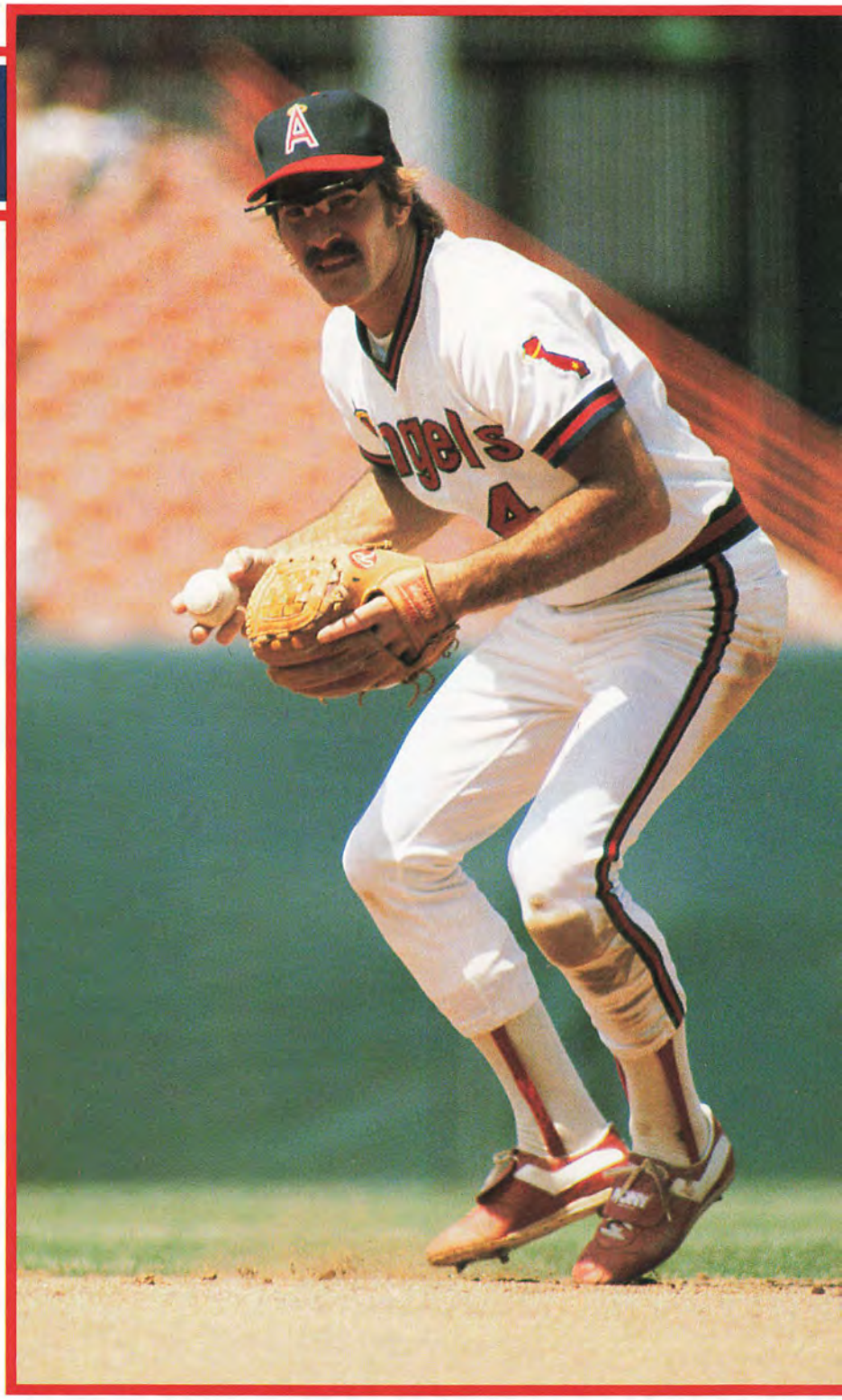
A year later he would duplicate his .256 average and play in a club-leading 142 games. Chosen for the fourth time to appear in the All-Star game, Boone became the first catcher in Angels history to win the "Owner's Trophy," symbolic of the club's Most Valuable Player.

An intense fighter on the field, there is a deeper sense of commitment toward his responsibilities than most.

Amazingly, despite more than 1,500 games behind the plate, Boone has yet to spend a single day on the disabled list.

4

Bobby Grich



A manager's player and a fan favorite, the personable Bobby Grich returns in an Angel uniform for his ninth season.

His consistent performance and rapport with Halo fans have made him one of Anaheim Stadium's most popular individuals.

After five outstanding seasons with Baltimore, Grich joined the Angels in 1977 with the advent of free agency. A herniated disc would later limit him to just 52 games his initial season.

In 1979, Grich assessed his future as a ballplayer. He believed the operation he underwent on his back would hinder his performance. However, Grich had a memorable season as he led the Angels to its first-ever division title. Playing in 153 games, he compiled a .294 average with 30 doubles, 30 home runs and 101 RBI.

After Grich overcame two severe bouts of the flu during the first half of 1984, Mr. "Dial-A-Glove" returned to finish the final stanza with a .268 average, 13 home runs and 39 RBI in 67 games.

Respected at the plate, Grich's career defensively has frustrated the best of hitters. The winner of four Gold Gloves, he tied the major league record for fewest errors (800-or-more chances) in a season with five in 1973. Several times throughout his distinguished career he has led second basemen in assists, total chances and putouts.

44

Reggie Jackson

Reggie Jackson had something to prove in 1984 and he did so with a club-leading 25 home runs and 81 RBI.

His career, however, was wrapped in a nutshell with one pitch last September 17 at the Big A as he became the 13th player in baseball history to hit 500-or-more home runs.

Jackson's memorable clout on the first pitch delivered by Kansas City's Bud Black in the seventh inning came exactly 17 years after his first career home run, which was also hit in Anaheim.

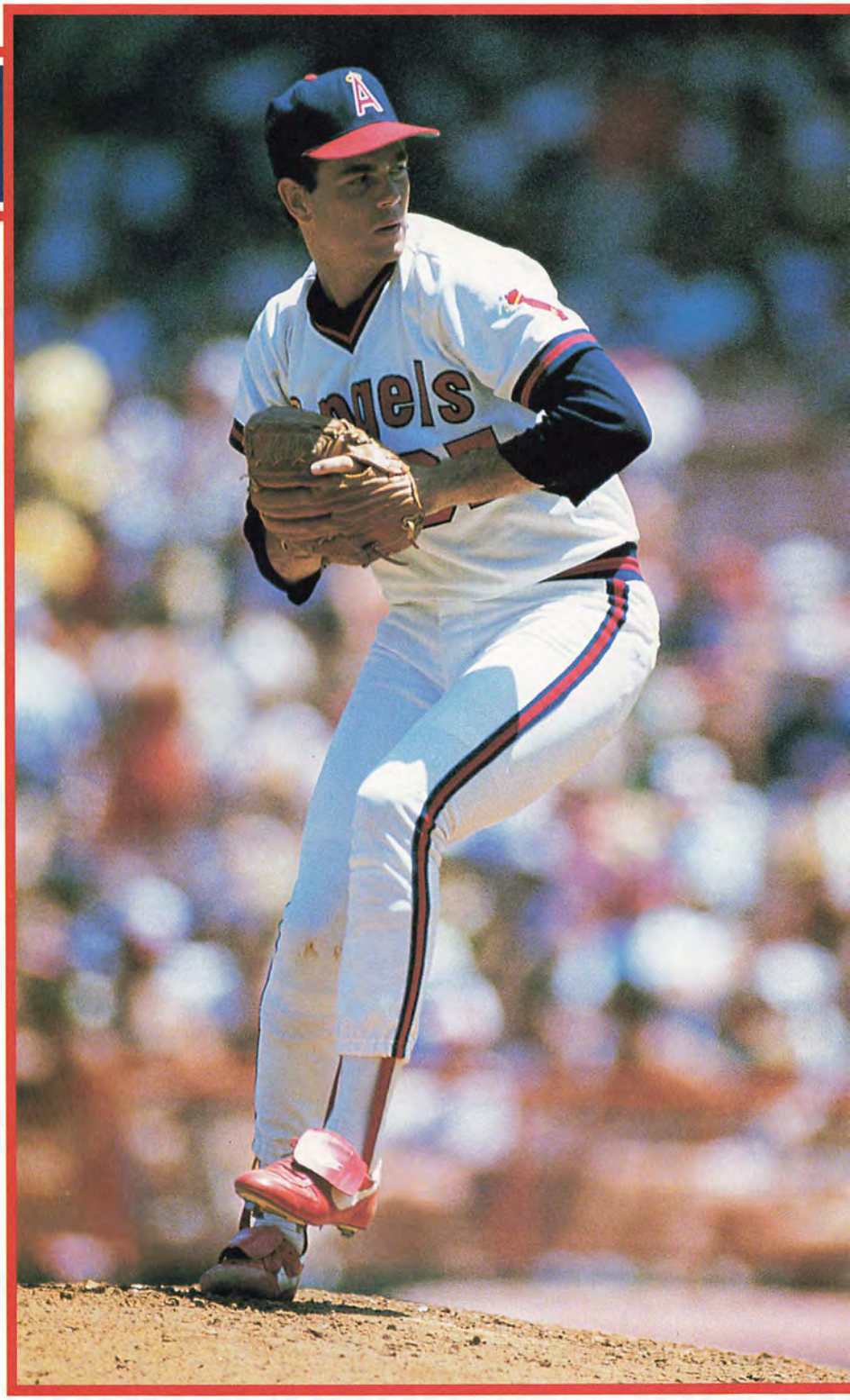
One of only 25 players to obtain 1,500-or-more RBI, Jackson-led teams have appeared in 10 League Championships and six World Series while he has been selected to 14 All-Star games.

An owner of numerous post-season records, "Mr. October" laid claim to his title in the sixth and final game of the 1977 World Series against Los Angeles when he slugged three home runs on consecutive pitches. He finished with five home runs and a .450 average.

A graduate of Arizona State, Jackson has long been a dominant power in the A.L., particularly his MVP season of 1973 when he controlled the circuit. He topped the league in runs (99), home runs (32), slugging percentage (.531), RBI (117) and game-winning hits (18). His performance culminated with a selection as the World Series MVP and "Player of the Year" by THE SPORTING NEWS.

10

Ron Romanick



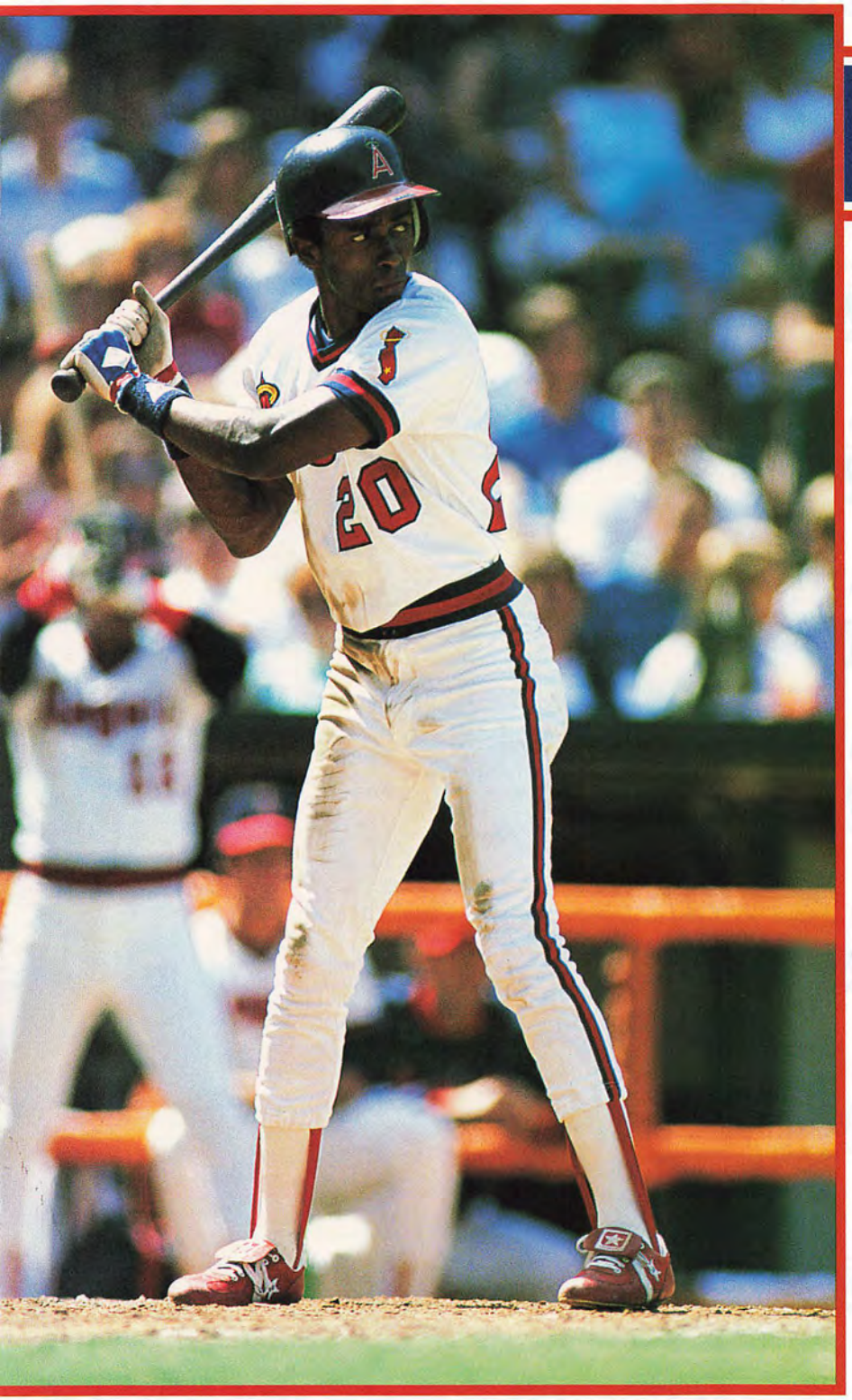
When California announced rookie Ron Romanick would be part of the staff's starting rotation in 1984, many critics viewed that as a desperate move to cover pitching shortages.

One season and 12 wins later the critics have been silenced and Romanick is establishing himself as a bonified big league pitcher.

Selected by California in the first round of the secondary phase of the 1981 January draft, Romanick began his professional career at Redwood in '81, recording a 15-10 record and league-leading 2.91 ERA. He also led the circuit in innings pitched (207) and strikeouts (178).

But it was his 1984 spring training performance that earned him his berth. Logging a 2-0 record and 1.67 ERA in six games, three of them starts, Romanick reached a high sending down 12 straight Chicago Cubs in one four-inning stint.

During the regular campaign he finished with the most wins by an Angels rookie since Frank Tanana totaled 14 in 1974 and established a rookie record for fewest walks (61), breaking the old standard held by Dean Chance (66) in 1962. He finished second on the club in starts (33) while working into the seventh inning in 22 of those outings.



20

Gary Pettis

California conditioning coach Jimmie Reese refers to outfielder Gary Pettis as "one of the three best outfielders I've ever seen in 68 years of professional baseball."

Opposing pitchers call him a nuisance on the bases.

Thus, it's easily stated that the native of Oakland, CA made a lasting impression during his rookie season.

Not since Mickey Rivers set a club standard of 70 stolen bases in 1975 have the Angels had a baserunner with so much talent. In his first full season, Pettis swiped 48 bases, the fourth highest total in the American League. He stole two bases in a game five times and was successful three out of every four attempts.

His play defensively bordered on the sensational. Pettis' over-the-shoulder catches, fence-crashing grabs and his sheer speed running down line drives that appeared uncatchable, became routine rather than exception.

The focus of his attention this season will be at the plate where he struggled with a .227 average and 115 strikeouts. Most of the switch-hitter's problems stem from the left side where he batted .212 compared to a .254 mark as a right-hander.

22

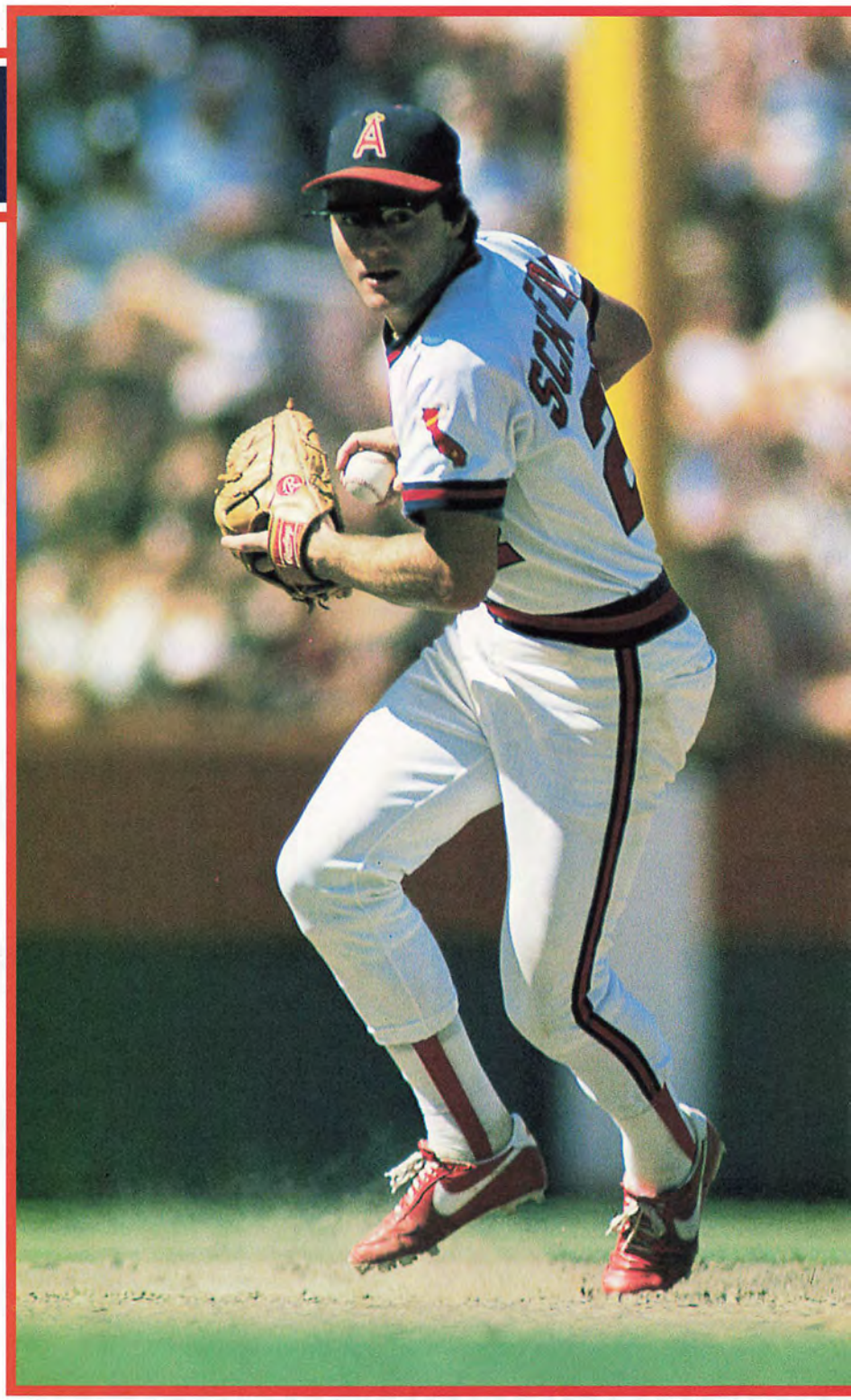
Dick Schofield

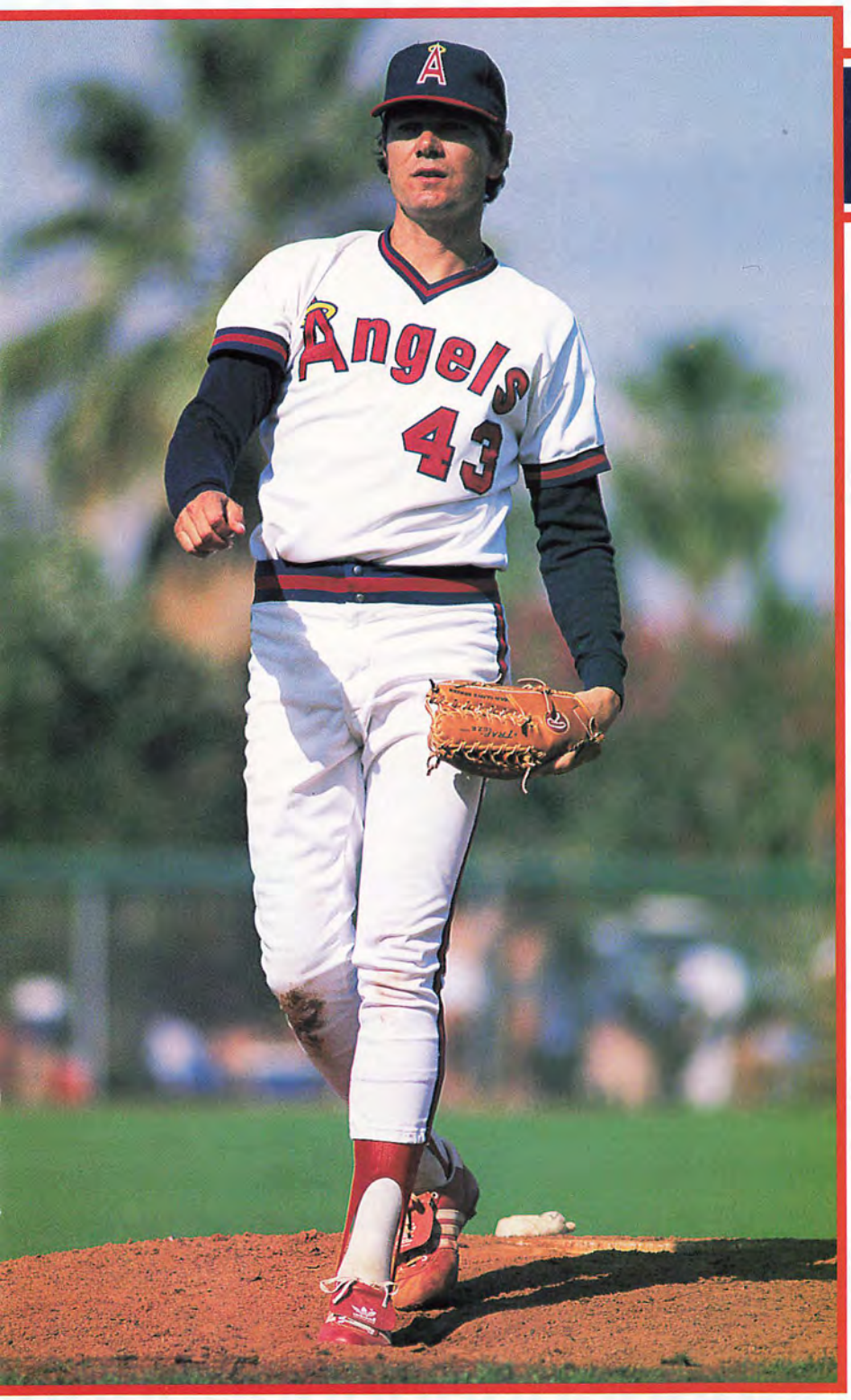
The great expectations of a rookie season developed into a learning experience for shortstop Dick Schofield in 1984.

Defensively, the 22-year-old native of Springfield, IL proved superb, leading American League shortstops with a .982 fielding mark. His outstanding range aided the Angels in their 170 double plays, the second best mark in the circuit.

Selected as California's No. 1 pick in the June, 1981 draft, he spent his first season at Idaho Falls. Schofield led the Midwest League at Danville in '82 with a .360 average, 10 triples and a .483 on-base percentage.

Though his '84 offensive showing was disappointing, Schofield has natural ability at the plate. With experience, he'll gain knowledge of pitchers and his talent as a hitter will prevail.





43

Ken Forsch

Veteran Ken Forsch symbolizes the word effort. Prior to the 1984 campaign he worked diligently three days a week at Anaheim Stadium with weights in addition to throwing on the side.

When spring training rolled around, many felt he would emerge as the mainstay of the staff.

Their expectations seemed justified Opening Night when he hurled a complete game, a 2-1 victory over Boston.

Then, personal disaster struck on April 7.

After fielding a ground ball past the mound, Forsch raced Toronto's Willie Upshaw to first, diving at the last moment to record the out. Landing on his right elbow, he partially dislocated his shoulder.

The original outlook for return was three weeks, then two months and, finally, the verdict of spring training 1985.

Dejected but not defeated, he awaits the challenge of returning to the California starting rotation.

A soft-spoken family man, Forsch was originally selected by the Angels in the June, 1966 draft, but opted to attend college at Oregon State University. He eventually signed after the 1968 draft with the Houston Astros where he still holds several pitching marks.

He achieved the pinnacle of a pitcher's success on April 7, 1979, tossing a 6-0 no-hitter against the Atlanta Braves.

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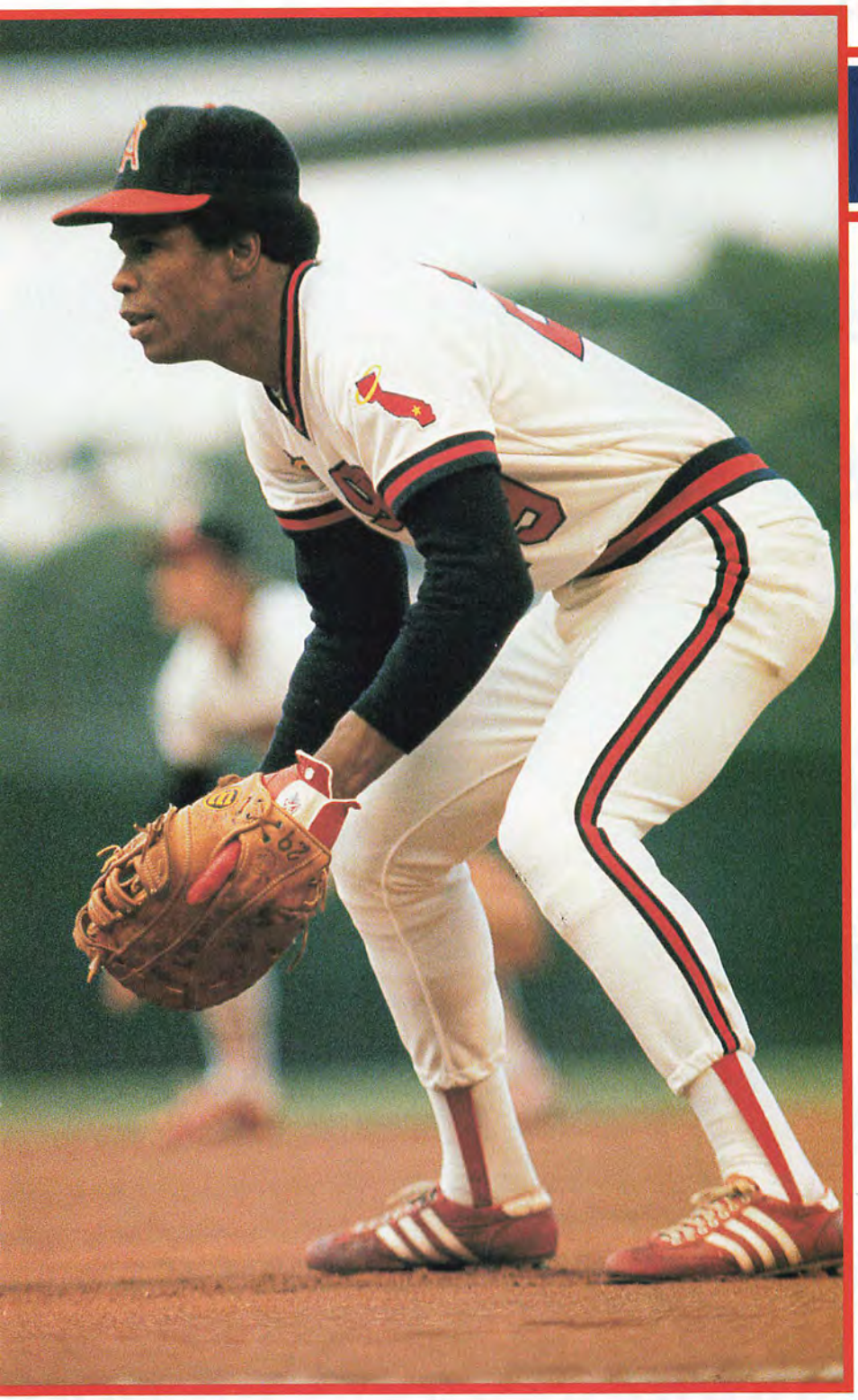


29

Rod Carew

For first baseman Rod Carew, 1985 will be a year of quiet anticipation.

The owner of seven batting titles, Carew is eagerly awaiting his 71st base hit this season. That one contact will aid him in achieving one of his ultimate desires — to join the coveted membership of the "3,000 Hit Club," of which there are just 15 members.

There is one other goal that has escaped Carew throughout the countless records and awards he has obtained, and nags at him the most. While having appeared in four League Championship Series, he has yet to make it to the Fall Classic; a Most Valuable Player with Minnesota in 1977, 18 selections to the All-Star team and the numerous batting titles are not a substitute for what he truly desires.

His pursuit of 3,000 in 1984 was hampered severely by a pinched nerve in his neck detected June 19. It would continue to hamper him throughout the remainder of the season, limiting him to just 93 games.

Frustrating as it might have been for the perennial .300-hitter who failed to reach a .300-or-better average for the first time in 16 years, Carew "settled" for a .295 mark.

During the season he became the fourth player in major league history to play 1,000 games at two different positions with 1,068 at first base and 1,126 at second.

Defensing Carew has puzzled the A.L.'s best manager's who have watched with amazement his ability to find an open spot in various infield shifts.

Amazingly enough, Carew duly noted for his hitting strength, tops the active player's list in steals of home plate with 17.

11

Doug DeCinces

It was a classic case of a local boy coming home and making good.

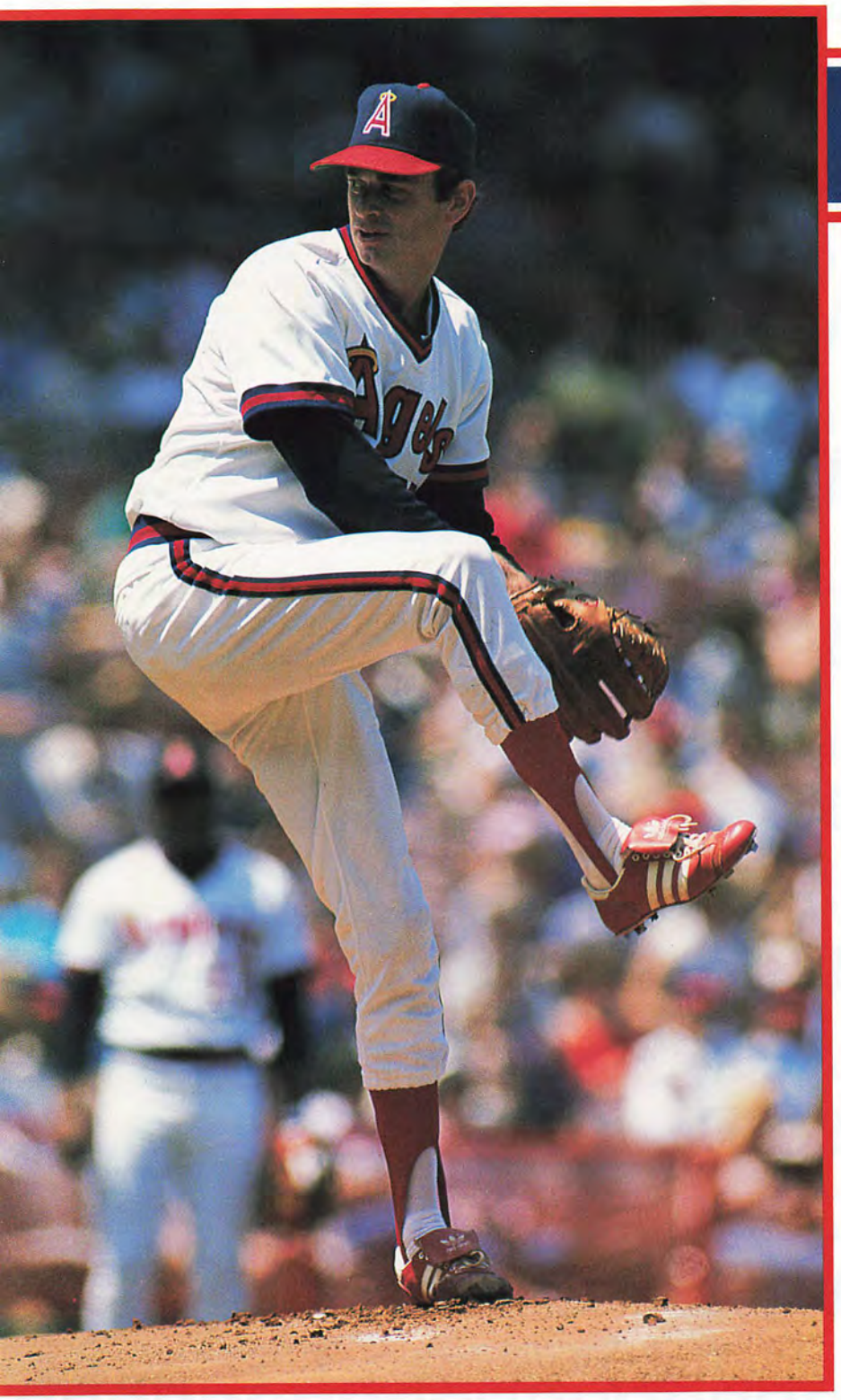
After nine seasons with the Baltimore Orioles, Doug DeCinces returned to his native California in a deal that sent outfielder Dan Ford to the Birds in January, 1982. The transaction paid instant dividends.

Selected as the club's most valuable player during the Angels division-winning season, DeCinces set personal highs in several offensive categories including average (.301), runs (94), hits (173), doubles (42), home runs (30) and RBI (97). His .548 slugging percentage established a club record while ranking fifth in the American League.

Game after game DeCinces excelled during that memorable season. His efforts peaked during a remarkable week in August when he slugged three home runs in a contest against Minnesota on Aug. 3 and five days later at the Kingdome in Seattle. For the week he compiled a .500 average with 10 runs scored, a double, eight home runs and 12 RBI. The performance earned him unanimous selection as A.L. "Player of the Week."

While the focus of that season might have been offense, DeCinces has continued to perform defensively as one of the circuit's premier third baseman. He has led the league in assists, total chances and double plays on numerous occasions.

His career has seen him participate in two League Championship Series and one All-Star game and World Series.



38

Geoff Zahn

In a game supposedly dominated by youth, left-hander Geoff Zahn has proven that things only get better with age.

Zahn, who celebrates his 39th birthday in December, has been the one constant on the California pitching staff during the past four seasons.

While his 50-41 Angel record is noteworthy, it by no means tells the entire story. In 114 starts, Zahn has completed 41 (36 percent) with 12 shutouts in the process. His 18-8 record in 1982 was largely responsible for the Angels capturing their second Western Division title.

Furthering the age theory, since his 30th birthday Zahn has won 103 decisions.

Last season he overcame two stints on the disabled list, depriving him of a possible six starts. Yet he logged a 13-10 record and 3.12 ERA to finish among the A.L.'s Top 10 in the ERA derby for the fourth time since 1978.

In six of his 10 losses the Angels scored two-runs-or-less. Despite the sometimes missing offense, Zahn tied for the major league lead in shutouts with five and tied for the staff lead in complete games (11) for the third straight season.

Called "crafty" by teammates and "frustrating" by opponents, Zahn's off-speed style of pitching has led to some interesting marks during the past two seasons.

9

Rob Wilfong

One of California's most pleasant surprises last season was the performance of second baseman Rob Wilfong.

Pressed into full-time duty following the illness of Bobby Grich, Wilfong recorded a .283 first-half average and provided solid stability in the Halo infield.

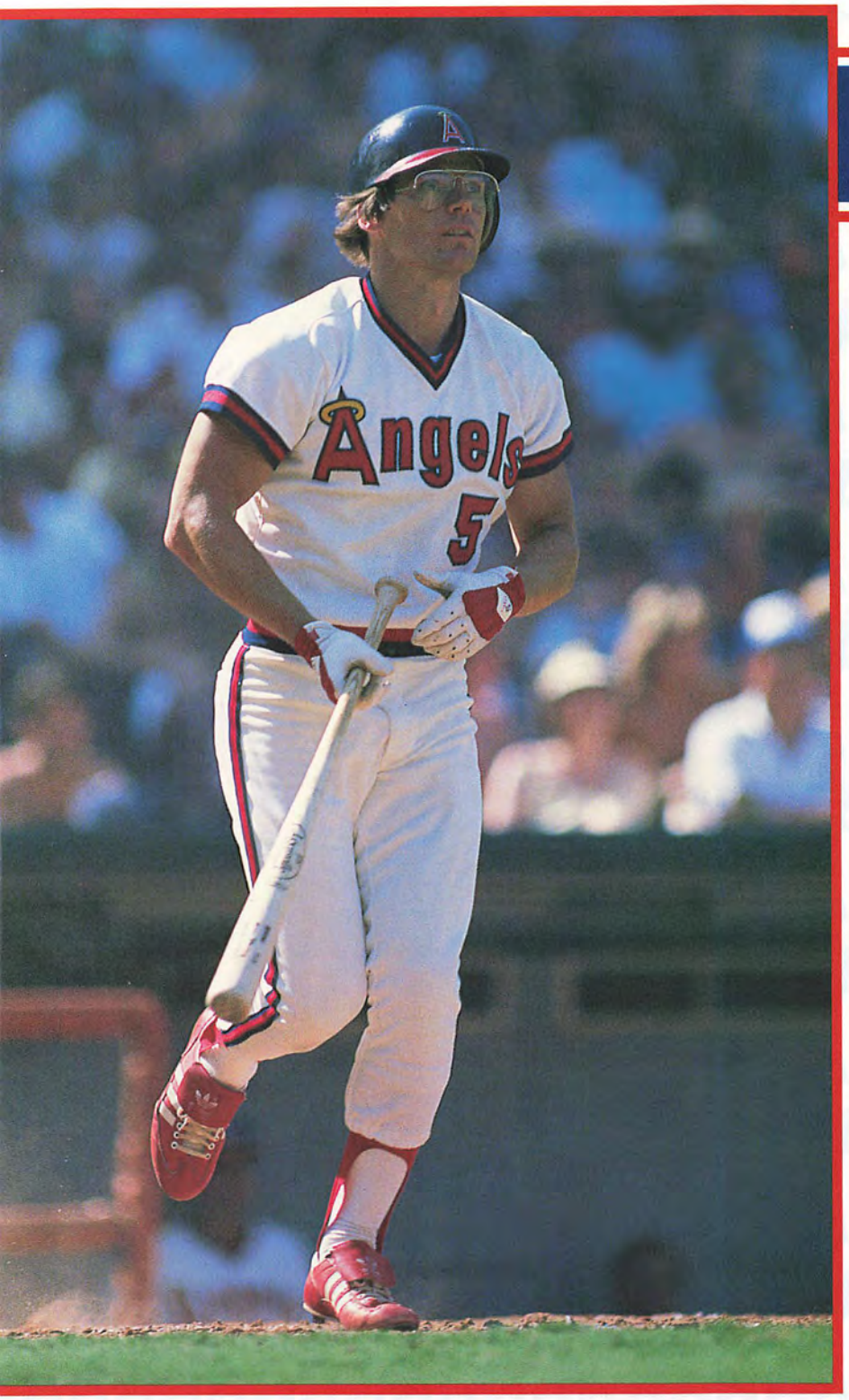
A native of Pasadena now residing in West Covina, Wilfong attended nearby Mt. San Antonio Junior College before his selection by Minnesota in the 13th round of the June, 1971 draft.

He began his professional career with Charlotte in 1972, hitting .295 with 27 stolen bases. A year later at Lynchburg he compiled 45 steals.

Wilfong remained in the Twins' farm system until 1977 before joining the majors.

From 1978-81 he was Minnesota's regular second baseman, a position where he has registered a .983 lifetime fielding mark.

He holds the American League record for highest fielding percentage by a second baseman in a season (100-or-more games) with a .99481 mark in 1980.



5

Brian Downing

Self-made, self-taught and self-satisfaction are descriptions necessary to discuss outfielder Brian Downing.

Downing was traded to the Halos in 1977 and has developed into one of the most feared offensive weapons in California's lineup.

He was awarded co-recipient of the Owner's Trophy last season, symbolic of the club's most valuable player. Downing led the club in several hitting departments including total bases (249), hits (148), RBI (91) and tied in doubles with 28.

Two awards received during his Angel career are indicative of Downing as an individual. In 1978 and 1982 California's Booster Club honored him as the Halo's Most Inspirational Player. And deservedly so when considering the facts.

In 1982 he entered spring training without a solid job after the acquisition of catcher Bob Boone. He was asked to move to the outfield and get more or less "on the job training." Reluctantly, he made the transition and promptly played 158 games (330 total chances) without making an error, an American League record. His streak would eventually rise to 244 errorless games, also a record, in 1983.

Manager Gene Mauch made another request of Downing, to move from a middle-of-the-order hitter to the lead-off spot. Obligingly he cooperated and eventually tied a league record with six home runs in his first at-bat.

It is that type of effort that Angel fans have come to admire in Downing along with his clutch offensive performances.

12

Juan Beniquez

Communication problems earned him a deceptive reputation early in his career. Now, consistent performances by Juan Beniquez have led to a much deserved acceptability as one of the baseball's premier utilitymen.

The 34-year-old infielder turned outfielder joined the Angels as a free agent in 1980 after successful campaigns with Boston, Texas, New York and Seattle. California is now the beneficiary of his talents.

Beniquez enjoyed his finest offensive season in the majors in 1984, compiling a .336 average and a .452 slugging percentage.

On May 29 he became the ninth player in Halo history to record a five-for-five day, also the first of his career. His offensive performance was spectacular at home where he recorded a .399 average (81/203).

With the pennant race building in late August, Beniquez established a club record, scoring at least one run in 10 consecutive games (13 total) from August 28-September 8.

41

Jim Slaton

When Jim Slaton joined California in a trade from Milwaukee prior to the 1984 season he knew what would be expected of him — everything.

His versatility to pitch as a starter, or in relief, was the reasoning behind the acquisition.

Slaton appeared in 33 games for the Angels, 11 in relief and 22 as a starter.

He began the campaign primarily in relief status before permanently working his way into the starting rotation June 3, making 20 consecutive starts from that point.

Several impressive outings have highlighted his '84 season including a 3-0 shutout against Toronto July 16. It marked his 22nd career shutout and first since September 11, 1979. Though he was the losing pitcher in a 10-inning, 2-1 complete game vs. Texas in late September, fans will long remember his superb effort.

It was also Slaton who, after fashioning a 10-6 record for Milwaukee in 1982, was credited with a save in the fourth game of the League Championship Series against the Halos. He later gained a save in the fourth game of the World Series against St. Louis.

Slaton was selected by the old Seattle Pilots in the 14th round of the 1969 free agent draft. The Pilots moved their franchise to Milwaukee and Slaton made his first appearance as a Brewer in 1971. His success as a pitcher is evident as he hurled wins in double figures from 1973-1979, pitching an average of 243 innings in the process.

34

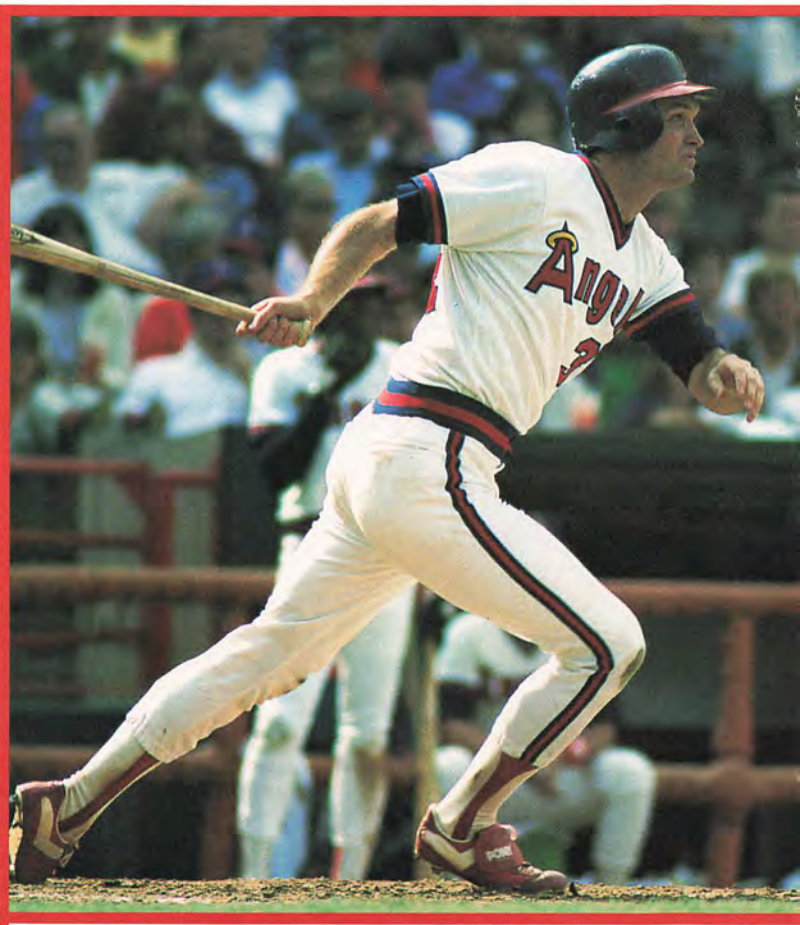
Jerry Narron

Catcher-first baseman Jerry Narron is not a luxury for California, he is a necessity.

Used sparingly as a back-up catcher last season, Narron also filled in at first base and proved to be one of the Angels' top pinch-hitters. He became the fourth player in club history to hit two-or-more home runs coming off the bench (April 13 at Oakland off Bill Caudill and July 6 at Boston off Steve Crawford).

A team player, Narron has performed solidly when called upon. He also offers guidance to the younger players on the club that might have trouble adjusting in the major leagues.

California signed him as a free agent in 1982. After a .311 season for Spokane in 1982 followed by a sizzling .301 average, 93 runs, 27 home runs and 101 RBI for Edmonton in 1983, Narron finally achieved his chance to remain with the Angels for the duration of 1984.



7

Rick Burleson

When California traded for shortstop Rick Burleson during the winter of 1980, the club assured itself of acquiring the best defensive shortstop in the league.

A .293 average in 1981 and countless spectacular plays let Angel fans know they would be watching one of the best for years to come in an Angels uniform.

Since that point, sadly, Burleson has become a study of misfortune and perseverence. On April 17, 1982 he tore his rotator cuff and missed the next 224 games.

A comeback in 1983 was slowed with an inflammation in his right shoulder in mid-August. Re-activated last September, he appeared in just seven games, five as a pinch-hitter.

And yet again disaster struck this past New Year's when he slipped while lifting weights, dislocating his right shoulder. Should doctors give the OK, he may see action during California's Silver Anniversary season.

Throughout his career Burleson has led the circuit in several defensive categories, gaining a Gold Glove in 1981. Burleson also received the Owner's Trophy, symbolic of the California Angels' MVP.

32

Darrell Miller

Though listed officially as a catcher, Darrell Miller's flexibility has seen him perform in the outfield as well as first and third base.

Selected by California in the ninth round of the June, 1979 draft, Miller enjoyed an outstanding season with Edmonton last season prior to joining the Angels in mid-August.

In just 92 games with the Trappers, Miller compiled a .326 average with 107 hits, 64 runs and 64 RBI. While Edmonton led the Pacific Coast League in runs (828), he was one of eight players to record 100-or-more-hits and one of nine to score 60-or-more-runs.

Miller made his major league debut at Detroit, August 14 while collecting his first hit August 17 at Baltimore against Angels' nemesis Scott McGregor.

31

Frank LaCorte

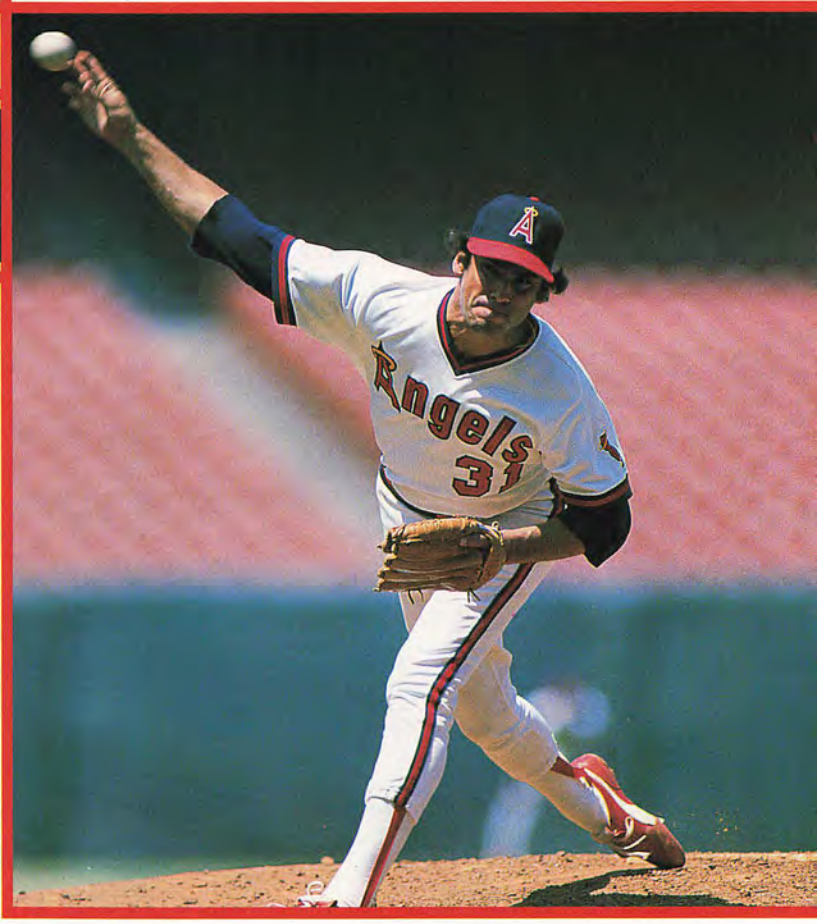
Veteran relief pitcher Frank LaCorte was a man on the outside looking in during most of 1984. As the Angels battled for the division title until late September, LaCorte was a frustrated bystander.

Signed as a free agent by California during the winter meetings of 1983, LaCorte was viewed as the arm that could fill many of the club's bullpen woes.

Several rough initial outings, tendinitis of the right bicep and an injury rehabilitation assignment at Edmonton made 1984 a forgettable season for the hard-working native of San Jose, CA.

A professional ballplayer since 1973 after signing with the Atlanta Braves' organization, his career blossomed after a May, 1979 trade to Houston.

During the 1980 season in which the Astros made their first League Championship Series appearance, LaCorte recorded a 5-0 record with eight saves and a 0.90 ERA prior to the All-Star break, finishing the season with a career-low 2.82 ERA and appearing in a career-best 55 games.



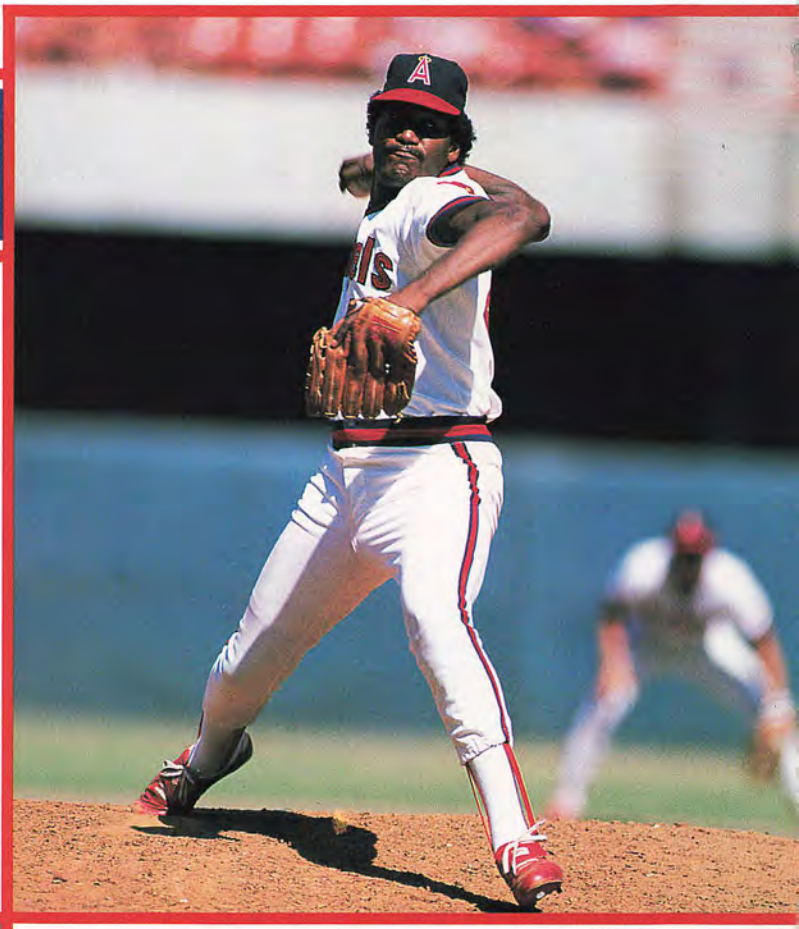
40

Luis Sanchez

For the second consecutive season right-hander Luis Sanchez assumed the role as California's top relief pitcher, leading the staff in games and saves.

The past two seasons he has established a pattern of fast first-half getaways. During the 1983 season he was 8-3 with a 3.27 ERA, while last season he reached the half-way point with a 5-1 record, nine saves and a 1.71 ERA.

Sanchez, who has pitched in 105 games the past two seasons, was at his best from April 8 through July 1. He appeared in 25 games during that span, fashioning a 5-0 record with nine saves and a 1.43 ERA. His five wins established a new club record for most consecutive victories by a relief pitcher.



21

Mike Brown

"Opportunity awaits those with patience" is often used in society as a motivating phrase.

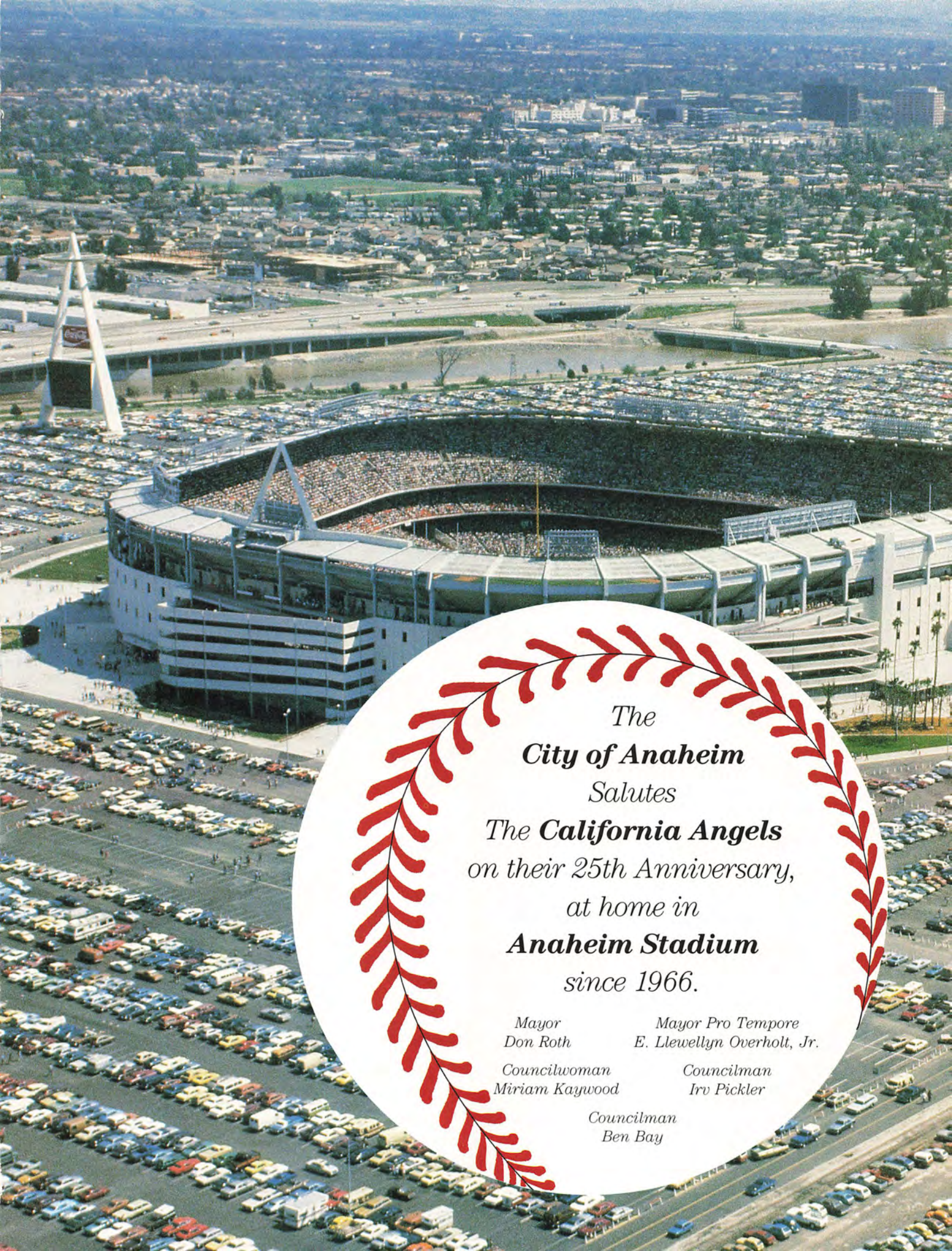
For outfielder Mike Brown, patience has been a virtue with his opportunity finally within reach.

With the departure of Fred Lynn to Baltimore, Brown is regarded as the right fielder of the future for California. The credentials certainly back the assumption.

Prior to joining the Angels May 2, Brown was on his way to a banner year with Edmonton. He had compiled a .343 average in 26 games with 24 RBI. Of his 35 hits, 17 were for extra bases. Brown's slugging percentage stood at .627.

His stay with the big club was a learning and proving experience. Playing behind one of the game's best in Lynn and a hot Juan Beniquez, Brown found playing time at a premium.

Brown left his mark July 2 when he connected for a pair of long home runs against the Blue Jays. Later that month he belted two more against Boston's Bruce Hurst.



The
City of Anaheim
Salutes
The ***California Angels***
on their 25th Anniversary,
at home in
Anaheim Stadium
since 1966.

Mayor
Don Roth

Mayor Pro Tempore
E. Llewellyn Overholt, Jr.

Councilwoman
Miriam Kaywood

Councilman
Irv Pickler

Councilman
Ben Bay

25

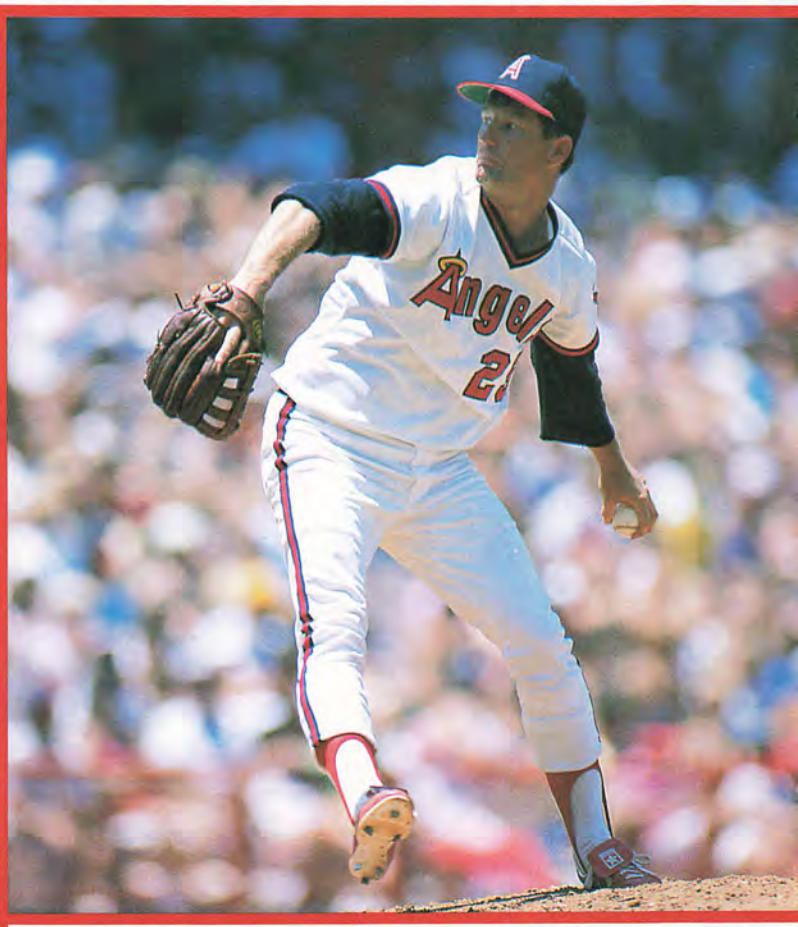
Tommy John

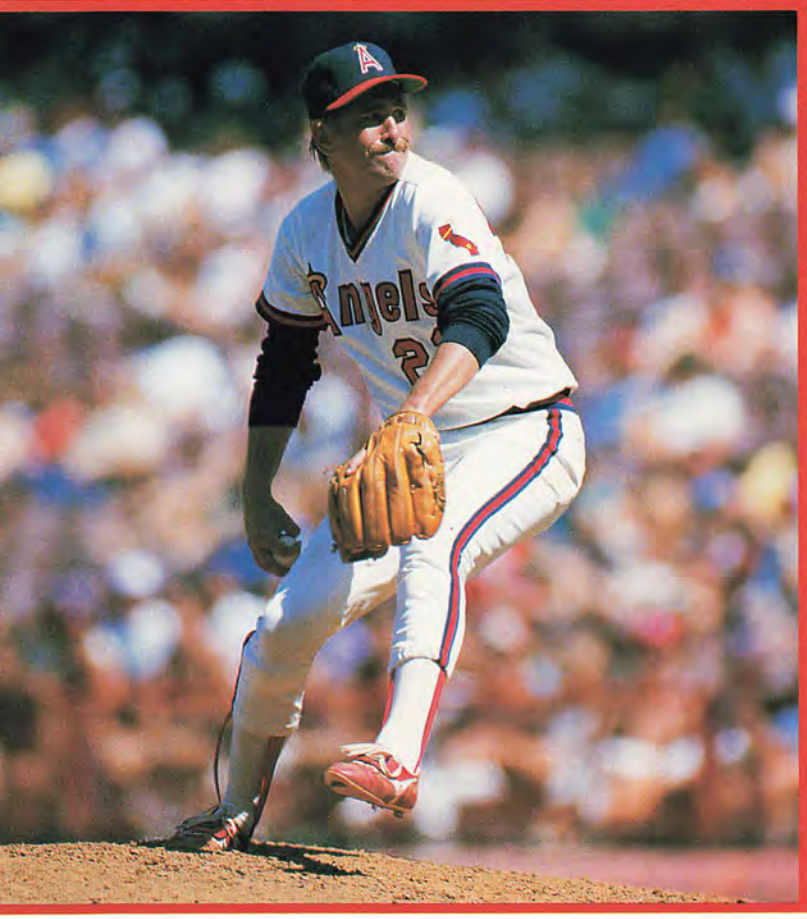
He began his professional career in 1961, the same year that saw the emergence of a new American League franchise, the Los Angeles Angels. Now, some 24 years later, John has enjoyed a Hall of Fame type career that has included countless highs and few lows.

One low nearly ended the Tommy John story in 1974. After rupturing a ligament in his left elbow in July of that season, John underwent surgery that transferred a tendon from his right forearm to aid the reconstruction of his left elbow. He missed the entire 1975 season, but returned strong to post a 10-10 record in 1976 and was voted the "Comeback Player of the Year."

Entering his third full season with the Angels after a trade in August of 1982, TJ has performed in five League Championship Series, three World Series and been selected to four All-Star teams.

One of only eight men in major league history to win 20-or-more games in both leagues, TJ is listed in the All-Time rankings in five major pitching categories — starts, innings pitched, shutouts, wins and strikeouts.





23

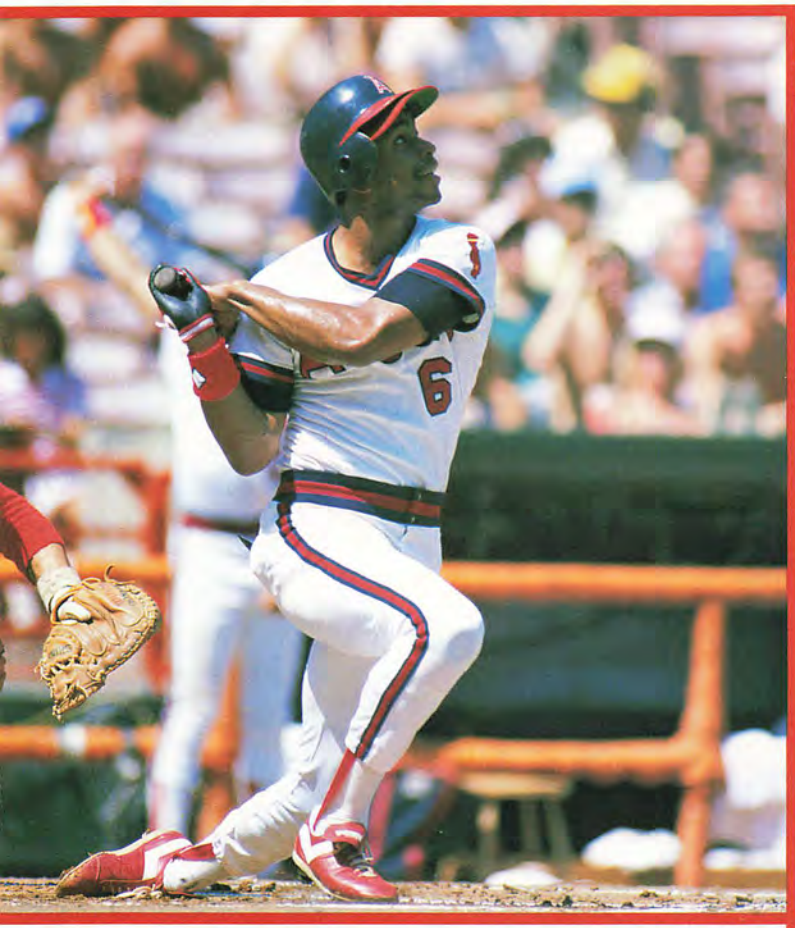
Doug Corbett

Realism is a concept that quickly separates one's mind from the illusions constantly surrounding us. Events can be emotionally motivating or equally devastating, depending on the inner strength of the individuals involved.

For relief pitcher Doug Corbett, his son Jason's near-brush with death during Christmas of 1983 has been a point Corbett has used to re-evaluate his life on and off the field. The current results have been fruitful and satisfying for himself and the Angels.

It was Christmas Eve, 1983 when Jason Corbett's temperature dropped to 97.2 and he suddenly stopped breathing. Corbett grabbed hold of his son, told everyone to leave the room and asked for help. "The Lord touched me on the head and said, 'You learned CPR ten years ago, put it into action now or kiss him goodbye.' I went right to his mouth, gave him a couple of puffs and he started breathing again on his own."

Corbett compiled a 2-8 record for California in 1982-83. Following a 5-1 record and 2.12 ERA in 1984, he was truly the Angels "Comeback Player of the Year."



6

Daryl Sconiers

First baseman Daryl Sconiers is one of the brightest natural hitters in the California organization.

Coming off a 1983 season which saw him set career highs in average (.274), hits (86) home runs (8) and RBI (46), his future appeared bright.

However, a herniated disc sidelined him for the first three-and-a-half months last season before his return as a part-time first baseman, designated hitter and pinch-hitter.

He excelled coming off the bench. In his first 10 appearances Sconiers reached base safely nine times on five hits (one home run) and four walks. Following his return he hit safely in six straight and 11 of his first 14 games.

48

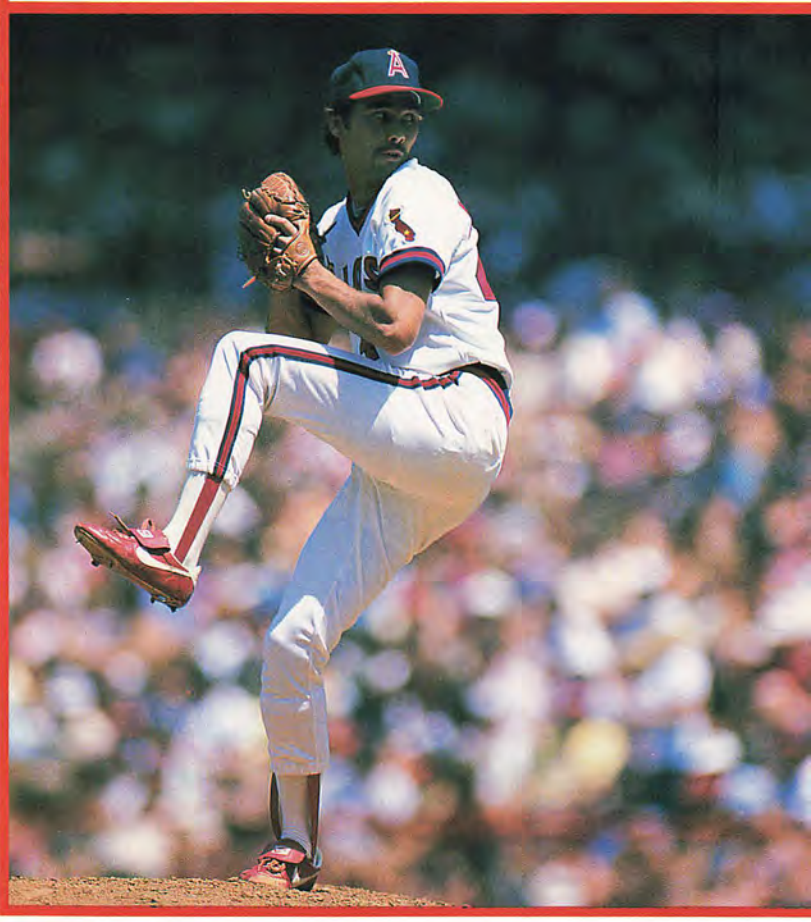
Curt Kaufman

When right-hander Curt Kaufman was traded from the New York Yankees to the Angels in December of 1983 he was simply looking for the opportunity to show the club he was ready for a full-time major league assignment.

Signed as a free agent by New York in 1979, Kaufman has been used primarily as a relief pitcher throughout his minor league career. During that span he registered a 36-15 record, 64 saves and a 2.71 ERA in addition to 421 strikeouts in 388.2 innings.

He joined the 25-man Halo roster with a solid spring training and found himself used in the role of long relief. It was a position that often limited his playing time.

Offered pitching coach Marcel Lachemann: "Curt has the chance to be an outstanding pitcher. He has gotten better, and better, and better in a very tough situation. He's been a long man for us going several times 15, 17 days without pitching and then come out and pitched very well with never a complaint. Once we start getting him more work I think he's got a chance to be a very good pitcher in the big leagues."



HELP CELEBRATE THE ANGELS 25th ANNIVERSARY SEASON!

APRIL

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5 LA 7:30	6 LA 7:00
7 LA 1:00	8	9 MIN 7:30	10 MIN 7:30	11 MIN 7:30	12 • OAK 8:05	13 • OAK 1:05
14 • OAK 1:05	15 MIN 5:35	16	17 MIN 5:35	18 MIN 10:15	19 SEA 7:30	20 SEA 1:00
21 SEA 1:00	22 OAK 7:30	23 OAK 7:30	24 OAK 1:00	25 • SEA 7:35	26 • SEA 7:35	27 • SEA 7:05
28 • SEA 1:35	29 BOS 7:30	30 BOS 7:30				

JULY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
	1 TEX 5:35	2 TEX 5:35	3 TEX 5:35	4 BOS 6:00	5 BOS 7:30	6 BOS 1:20
7 BOS 1:00	8 MIL 5:20	9 MIL 7:30	10 MIL 7:30	11 TOR 7:30	12 TOR 7:30	13 TOR 7:00
14 TOR 1:00	15	16 All-Star Game MIN	17	18 BOS 4:35	19 • BOS 4:35	20 BOS 11:05
21 • BOS 11:05	22 MIL 5:35	23 MIL 5:35	24 MIL 11:35	25 TOR 4:35	26 TOR 4:35	27 TOR 10:35
28 • TOR 10:35	29	30 • OAK 7:35	31 • OAK 7:35			

MAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
			1 TOR 7:30	2 TOR 7:30	3 MIL 7:30	4 MIL 1:00
5 MIL 1:00	6	7 BOS 4:35	8 BOS 4:35	9	10 • MIL 5:35	11 • MIL 5:35
12 • MIL 11:35	13	14 TOR 4:35	15 TOR 4:35	16	17 • NY 7:30	18 NY 12:20
19 NY 1:00	20 • DET 7:30	21 DET 7:30	22 DET 7:30	23	24 BAL 7:30	25 BAL 1:00
26 BAL 1:00	27 BAL 1:00	28	29 NY 5:00	30 • NY 5:00	31 • DET 4:35	

AUGUST

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
				1 OAK 12:15	2 MIN 5:20	3 MIN 7:00
4 MIN 1:00	5 SEA 7:30	6 SEA 7:30	7 SEA 1:00	8 • MIN 5:35	9 • MIN 5:35	10 MIN 10:20
11 • MIN 11:15	12 SEA 7:35	13 • SEA 7:35	14 SEA 1:35	15	16 OAK 7:30	17 OAK 7:00
18 OAK 1:00	19 OAK 7:30	20 NY 7:30	21 NY 7:30	22 NY 7:30	23 DET 7:30	24 DET 12:20
25 DET 1:00	26 BAL 7:30	27 BAL 7:30	28	29 • NY 5:00	30 • NY 5:00	31 NY 10:20

JUNE

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
						1 DET 10:15
2 • DET 10:30	3 BAL 4:35	4 • BAL 4:35	5 • BAL 4:35	6	7 KC 7:30	8 KC 7:00
9 KC 1:00	10 TEX 5:20	11 TEX 7:30	12 TEX 7:30	13 CHI 7:30	14 CHI 7:30	15 CHI 1:05
16 CHI 2:05	17	18 CLE 4:35	19 CLE 4:35	20 CLE 4:35	21 • CHI 5:30	22 CHI 10:20
23 • CHI 11:30	24 CLE 5:20	25 CLE 7:30	26 CLE 7:30	27	28 • KC 5:35	29 • KC 5:35
30 • KC 11:35						

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1 • N.Y. 11:00	2 • DET 10:30	3 DET 4:35	4 DET 4:35	5	6 BAL 5:05	7 BAL 4:35
8 BAL 11:05	9 KC 7:30	10 KC 7:30	11 KC 7:30	12 TEX 7:30	13 TEX 7:30	14 TEX 7:00
15 TEX 1:00	16	17 CHI 5:30	18 CHI 5:30	19 CHI 5:30	20 CLE 7:30	21 CLE 7:00
22 CLE 12:07	23 CHI 7:30	24 CHI 7:30	25 CHI 7:30	26	27 CLE 4:35	28 CLE 10:35
29 CLE 10:35	30 KC 5:35	1 KC 5:35	2 KC 5:35	3 KC 5:35	4 TEX 5:35	5 TEX 5:35
6 TEX 12:05						

Game Times Subject to Change

Game Times Subject to Change

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19

Ruppert Jones

Outfielder Ruppert Jones, 30, who began his professional career with the Royals organization at the age of 18, joins California after participating in 1984 as a member of the World Champion Detroit Tigers.

Throughout his career Jones has compiled streaks of hitting a powerful long ball.

Last season he homered over the roof at Tiger Stadium off Milwaukee's Tom Tellman June 24 and followed that feat with a shot over the roof at Comiskey Park against Chicago's Tom Seaver July 3. Holding back just a bit, Jones landed a round-tripper on the roof in Detroit July 31 against Cleveland.

2

Craig Gerber

As a 20th round selection in the June, 1981 draft, Craig Gerber certainly didn't join the organization as an immediate prospect.

Now, four years later, an opportunity as a reserve player for the parent club seems imminent.

Angel manager Gene Mauch enjoys personnel who are strong defensively and can perform the fundamentals he calls for at the plate. Gerber has those qualifications.

He led Pacific Coast League shortstops with a .976 fielding percentage last season, committing only 12 errors in 505 total chances. Flexible, his services were also used in the outfield and third base.

In 1,662 at-bats, he has struck out only 119 times (once every 14 at-bats).

37

Donnie Moore

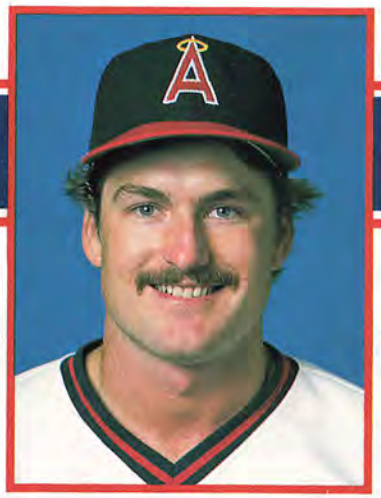
Right-handed relief specialist Donnie Moore might well prove to be the key to California's chances for a Western Division championship in 1985.

Moore was acquired from the Atlanta Braves January 24 in the compensation pool for Fred Lynn who signed with Baltimore during the winter.

His 16 saves for the Braves was the top mark and the seventh overall in the National League.

A sprained right knee sidelined him from mid-April until late-May but didn't prohibit a strong return when reactivated May 24. He proceeded to hurl 15.2 scoreless innings during nine appearances from May 24-June 19 with four saves while his ERA dropped to a season-low 1.77.

Moore began another impressive stretch from June 25-July 7, posting five saves in six appearances.



35

David Wayne Smith

After almost six full seasons in the minor leagues, relief specialist D.W. Smith earned a late season opportunity with the Angels after a successful campaign with Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League.

Smith established a Trapper record with 13 saves, ranking third in the circuit. Used primarily in short relief, he finished 39 of the 50 games. In the past two seasons, Smith has finished 77 of 97 games.

California acquired his services on December 7, 1981 and has watched his progress from Holyoke of the Eastern League (Double A) in 1982 through a solid 1984 performance.

He appeared in one September contest for California against Kansas City after his recall.

30

Devon White

Outfielder Devon White, a 22-year-old native of Kingston, Jamaica is appearing on the 40-man roster for the first time for several reasons — the primary being improvement.

Selected by California in the sixth round of the June, 1981 draft, White started his professional career rather unimpressively with a .179 average at Idaho Falls in '81 and a .215 mark at Danville in 1982.

A .253 average with 66 RBI and 32 stolen bases for Peoria in 1983 gained the attention of club officials who anxiously followed his progress at Redwood last season.

White enjoyed a banner season for the Pioneers in 1984. In 138 games the switch-hitter batted .283 with 101 runs scored and 36 stolen bases.

16

Steve Liddle

After a frustrating season at Nashua in 1983, catcher Steve Liddle returned to the performance level he was accustomed to with Edmonton in 1984.

A member of the Pacific Coast League champions, Liddle established new highs in home runs (6) and RBI (51).

Signed as a free agent by California in June, 1981, Liddle began his professional career with Idaho Falls. That same season he was promoted to Redwood where he recorded an impressive .302 average.

18

Rafael Lugo

In the past five seasons California has had pitchers Mike Witt and Ron Romanick make the jump from Double-A ball to the big league roster by virtue of solid spring trainings.

Right-hander Rafael Lugo is viewed as a solid prospect for the same accomplishment in 1985.

Lugo has enjoyed three winning seasons since signing with California as a free agent in 1982.

Last year he led the Waterbury Angels with a 13-8 record and a 2.79 ERA in 24 starts, nine of those complete games. His performance caught the attention of the Angels organization as well as other followers of Easten League play.

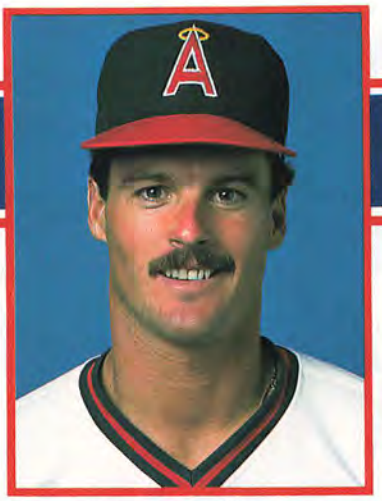
28

Mark McLemore

Mark McLemore, a ninth round selection in the June, 1982 draft by California, enjoyed a banner 1984 season, culminating in his selection on BASEBALL AMERICA's Class-A All-Star team.

Honors came in a flurry for the 20-year-old including a California League manager's poll rating him as the "best defensive second baseman" and the "player who improved most during the season."

His 400 assists and 84 double plays led the circuit. Offensively, the numbers were equally as impressive with a .295 average, 102 runs scored and 106 walks. Rated the league's third fastest baserunner, McLemore stole 59 bases in 74 attempts for an 80 percent success ratio.



33

Stewart Cliburn

Angel pitcher Stan Cliburn was a solid relief man for Edmonton in 1984, gaining 12 saves in 45 appearances while posting a 7-7 record and 2.88 ERA.

In 41 efforts, encompassing 61.1 innings, Cliburn allowed only 14 earned runs for an ERA of 2.05.

Cliburn was rewarded with a September 10 recall to the Angels where appeared in one game.

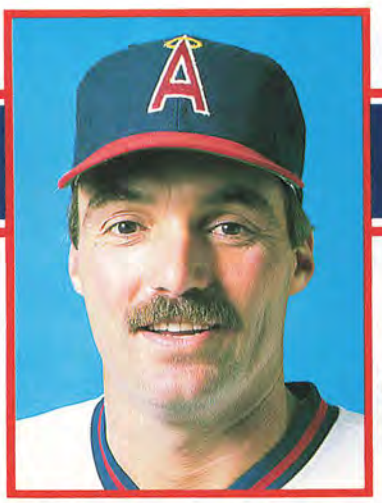
17

Tony Mack

California's third round selection in the June, 1982 draft, right-hander Tony Mack is making his first appearance on the 40-man roster and second spring training assignment.

His 1984 performance for Waterbury was stronger than his 11-8 record indicated. In seven of his eight losses the Angels scored two runs or less. After an outburst of 15 runs in his first outing, Waterbury's offense mustered but 15 runs total during his next eight assignments while he recorded a 1-4 log.

Forging ahead, Mack reached the .500 level (6-6) July 19 with a 3-0 shutout of Albany. That contest proved to be turning point of his season. He went on to compile a 6-2 slate in his final nine games.



27

Craig Swan

Pitcher Craig Swan was signed as a free agent by the Halos in May, 1984. He pitched two outings for the Angels last season before he underwent vascular surgery in his right arm on June 21 and was lost for the remainder of the season.

In 1978, Swan led the National League with a 2.43 ERA. He posted a career-high 14 wins in 1979.

14

Norm Carrasco

Signed out of Mon Senor Arias High in Caracas, Venezuela, infielder Norm Carrasco is making his second trip to spring training and first on the 40-man roster.

Voted the top defensive second baseman in the California League during 1983, Carrasco earned more honors last season when selected to the Class "AA" All-Star team by Topps Chewing Gum. The selection was well deserved after hitting .285 with nine home runs and 64 RBI for Waterbury.

He led Eastern League second baseman in games (134), total chances (648), putouts (286) and tied for double plays (79).

36

Robert Kipper

California's first round selection in the June, 1982 draft, Bob Kipper surpassed the organization's immediate expectations last season, fashioning a league-leading 18-8 record and 2.04 ERA for Redwood.

Amazingly, Kipper was the pitcher of record in each of his 26 starts. Unbeatable from June 22 through August 5, he won seven straight decisions including three complete games while compiling a 0.82 ERA.

The numbers were incredible throughout the season as the southpaw hurler pitched seven innings or more 19 times. Kipper was one of three California League hurlers to toss a no-hitter when he recorded a 9-0 gem against San Jose last June 10.

15

Kirk McCaskill

Right-hander Kirk McCaskill is making his second appearance on a major league roster in less than a year. Only one of those wasn't baseball!

An All-American hockey performer at the University of Vermont, McCaskill was the first collegian chosen in the National Hockey League by the Winnipeg Jets (fourth round).

Angel Executive Vice-President and General Manager Mike Port heard that McCaskill was spending much of his time on the bench and invited him to return to the baseball career he began in 1982 when California picked him in the fourth round of the June draft.

54

Pat Clements

Clements made a successful transition to the bullpen in 1984 at Waterberry after beginning his career as a starter in 1983. He compiled a 4-2 record with a club leading nine saves in 41 relief assignments while finishing 28 games. The southpaw from Chico, CA surrendered only two home runs in 67 innings of work. He lettered in baseball and basketball during his prep career at Pleasant Valley High School before moving to UCLA where he played for three seasons. During his collegiate career, he was selected as a member of the USA College All-Star team and was selected in the fourth round of the June, 1983 draft.

INDIVIDUAL PLAYER RECORDS

1961 25 YEARS 1985

BENIQUEZ — OF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1969 —	Winter Haven	.261	120	426	59	111	15	14*	2	59	76	78	16
	Winston-Salem	.200	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
1970 —	Winston-Salem	.272	92	335	53	91	12	2	9	57	38	68	30
	Pawtucket	.249	56	233	29	58	5	3	4	25	15	41	13
1971 —	Louisville	.279	132	534	82	149	12	16*	4	51	41	81	30
	Boston	.298	16	57	8	17	2	0	0	4	3	4	3
1972 —	Louisville	.296	66	277	40	82	10	7	5	32	22	43	20
	Boston	.242	33	99	10	24	4	1	1	8	7	11	2
1973 —	Pawtucket	.298*	131	440	80	131	24	4	13	52	50	55	25
1974 —	Boston	.267	106	389	60	104	14	3	5	33	25	61	19
1975 —	Boston	.291	78	254	43	74	14	4	2	17	25	26	7
1976 —	Texas	.255	145	478	49	122	14	4	0	33	39	56	17
1977 —	Texas	.269	123	424	56	114	19	6	10	50	43	43	26
1978 —	Texas	.260	127	473	61	123	17	3	11	50	20	59	10
1979 —	New York (AL)	.254	62	142	19	36	6	1	4	17	9	17	3
1980 —	Seattle	.228	70	237	26	54	10	0	6	21	17	25	2
1981 —	California	.181	58	166	18	30	5	0	5	13	15	16	2
1982 —	California	.265	112	196	25	52	11	2	3	24	15	21	3
1983 —	California	.305	92	315	44	96	15	0	3	34	15	29	4
1984 —	California	.336	110	354	60	119	17	0	8	39	18	43	0
Angel Totals		**.288**	**374**	**1031**	**147**	**297**	**48**	**2**	**19**	**110**	**63**	**109**	**9**
Major Totals		**.269**	**1132**	**3584**	**479**	**965**	**148**	**24**	**56**	**343**	**251**	**411**	**98**

GW RBI: 1980-2; 1981-3; 1982-3; 1983-5; 1984-4. Total: 17

BOONE — C

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1969 —	Raleigh-Durham	.300	80	300	45	90	13	1	5	46	19	24	0
1970 —	Reading	.288	20	80	12	23	2	0	2	10	7	9	0
1971 —	Reading	.265	92	328	41	87	14	3	4	37	28	28	1
1972 —	Eugene	.308	138	513	77	158	32	4	17	97	45	35	2
	Philadelphia	.275	16	51	4	14	1	0	1	4	5	7	1
1973 —	Philadelphia	.261	145	521	42	136	20	2	10	61	41	36	3
1974 —	Philadelphia	.242	146	488	41	118	24	3	3	52	35	29	3
1975 —	Philadelphia	.246	97	289	28	71	14	2	2	20	32	14	1
1976 —	Philadelphia	.271	121	361	40	98	18	2	4	54	45	44	2
1977 —	Philadelphia	.284	132	440	55	125	26	4	11	66	42	54	5
1978 —	Philadelphia	.283	132	435	48	123	18	4	12	62	46	37	2
1979 —	Philadelphia	.286	119	398	38	114	21	3	9	58	49	33	1
1980 —	Philadelphia	.229	141	480	34	110	23	1	9	55	48	41	3
1981 —	Philadelphia	.211	76	227	19	48	7	0	4	24	22	16	2
1982 —	California	.256	143	472	42	121	17	0	7	58	39	34	0
1983 —	California	.256	142	468	46	120	18	0	9	52	24	42	4
1984 —	California	.202	139	450	33	91	16	1	3	32	25	45	3
Angel Totals		**.239**	**424**	**1390**	**121**	**332**	**51**	**1**	**19**	**142**	**88**	**121**	**7**
N.L. Totals		**.259**	**1125**	**3690**	**349**	**957**	**172**	**21**	**65**	**456**	**365**	**311**	**23**
Major Totals		**.254**	**1549**	**5080**	**570**	**1289**	**223**	**22**	**84**	**598**	**453**	**432**	**30**

GW RBI: 1980-6; 1981-2; 1982-9; 1983-5; 1984-3. Total: 25

BROWN — OF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1980 —	Salinas	.263	47	152	24	40	7	0	5	35	19	32	3
1981 —	Holyoke	.321	135	499	64	160	25	8	6	83	60	56	15
1982 —	Spokane	.284	134	476	74	135	30	7	11	73	47	70	5
1983 —	Edmonton	.354	115	441	91	156	39	6	22	106	50	57	4
	California	.231	31	104	12	24	5	1	3	9	7	20	1
1984 —	Edmonton	.343	26	102	22	35	9	4	4	24	14	10	2
	California	.284	62	148	19	42	8	3	7	22	13	23	0
Angel Totals		**.262**	**93**	**252**	**21**	**66**	**13**	**4**	**10**	**31**	**20**	**43**	**1**

GW RBI: 1983-1; 1984-4. Total: 5

BURLESON — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1970 —	Winter Haven	.220	118	419	42	92	13	4	1	29	49	72	6
1971 —	Greenville	.263	29	118	24	31	4	2	2	12	10	15	6
	Winston-Salem	.274	77	299	35	82	14	2	4	30	15	31	2
1972 —	Pawtucket	.236	136	488	59	115	26	0	9	51	71	71	3
1973 —	Pawtucket	.252	146*	477	58	120	20	1	6	45	37	68	4
1974 —	Pawtucket	.341	10	41	7	14	4	0	1	4	1	1	0
	Boston	.284	114	384	36	109	22	0	4	44	21	34	3
1975 —	Boston	.252	158	580	66	146	25	1	6	62	45	44	8
1976 —	Boston	.291	152	540	75	157	27	1	7	42	60	37	14
1977 —	Boston	.293	154	663*	80	194	36	7	3	52	47	69	13
1978 —	Boston	.248	145	626	75	155	32	5	5	49	40	71	8
1979 —	Boston	.278	153	627	93	174	32	5	5	60	35	54	9
1980 —	Boston	.278	155	644	89	179	29	2	8	51	62	51	12
1981 —	California	.293	109	430	53	126	17	1	5	33	42	38	4
1982 —	California	.156	11	45	4	7	1	0	0	2	6	3	0
1983 —	Edmonton	.196	14	51	3	10	3	0	0	4	4	11	2
	California	.286	33	119	22	34	7	0	0	11	12	12	0
1984 —	California	.000	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Angel Totals		**.279**	**160**	**598**	**81**	**167**	**25**	**1**	**5**	**46**	**60**	**55**	**4**
Major Totals		**.275**	**1191**	**4662**	**595**	**1281**	**228**	**22**	**43**	**406**	**370**	**415**	**71**

GW RBI: 1980-6; 1981-3; 1982-0; 1983-2; 1984-0. Total: 11

CAREW — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1964 —	Melbourne	.325	37	123	17	40	5	3*	0	21	14	22	14
1965 —	Orlando	.303	125	439	57	133	20	8	1	52	73	74	52
1966 —	Wilson	.292	112	383	64	112	19	3	1	30	50	79	28
1967 —	Minnesota	.292	137	514	66	150	22	7	8	51	37	91	5
1968 —	Minnesota	.273	127	461	46	126	27	2	1	42	26	71	12
1969 —	Minnesota	.332*	123	458	79	152	30	4	8	56	37	72	19
1970 —	Minnesota	.366	51	191	27	70	12	3	4	28	11	28	4
1971 —	Minnesota	.307	147	577	88	177	16	10	2	46	45	81	6
1972 —	Minnesota	.318*	142	535	61	170	21	6	0	51	43	60	12
1973 —	Minnesota	.350*	149	580	98	203*	30	11*	6	62	62	55	41
1974 —	Minnesota	.364*	153	599	86	218*	30	5	3	55	74	49	38
1975 —	Minnesota	.359*	143	535	89	192	24	4	14	80	64	40	35
1976 —	Minnesota	.331	156	605	97	200	29	12	9	90	67	52	49
1977 —	Minnesota	.388*	155	616	128*	239*	38	16*	14	100	69	55	23
1978 —	Minnesota	.333*	152	564	85	188	26	10	5	70	78	62	27
1979 —	California	.318	110	409	78	130	15	3	3	44	73	46	18
1980 —	California	.331	144	540	74	179	34	7	3	59	59	38	23
1981 —	California	.305	93	364	57	111	17	1	2	21	145	45	6
1982 —	California	.319	138	523	88	167	25	5	3	44	67	49	10
1983 —	California	.339	129	472	66	160	24	2	2	44	57	48	6
1984 —	California	.295	93	329	42	97	8	1	3	31	40	39	4
Angel Totals		**.320**	**707**	**2637**	**405**	**844**	**123**	**19**	**16**	**243**	**341**	**265**	**67**
Major Totals		**.330**	**2342**	**8872**	**1355**	**2929**	**428**	**109**	**90**	**976**	**954**	**981**	**348**

GW RBI: 1980-8; 1981-1; 1982-4; 1983-5; 1984-2. Total: 20

CARRASCO — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1981 —	Idaho Falls	.374	68	262	44	98	22	4	3	57	22	31	5
1982 —	Danville	.278	136	.553*	115*	154	34*	2	10	51	52	82	72
1983 —	Redwood	.237	132	473	56	112	29	4	6	59	29	95	30
1984 —	Waterbury	.285	134	516	78	147	23	3	9	64	40	71	19

CLEMENTS — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1983 —	Peoria	4-7	4.48	15	14	4	0	0	92.1	113	56	46	24	67
1984 —	Waterbury	4-2	2.69	43	2	1	0	9	67	59	28	20	29	44

CLIBURN — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1977 —	Salem	8-5	3.25	15	15	4	1	0	97	108	50	35	33	48
1978 —	Pittsburgh	0-4	8.08	9	7	0	0	0	39	56	38	35	24	29
1979 —	Buffalo	6-6	3.23	15	15	7	0	0	103	110	50	37	43	62
	Portland	3-2	4.91	7	6	0	0	0	33	43	19	18	17	17
1980 —	Buffalo	1-0	0.00	1	1	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	3	2
	Portland	2-9	5.49	17	12	1	0	1	82	97	56	50	39	44
1981 —	Buffalo	5-8	4.34	28	9	2	0	0	85	77	45	41	35	53
	Portland	0-1	9.53	6	2	1	0	0	17	32	18	18	6	7
1982 —	Holyoke	5-3	3.56	22	12	2	0	0	103.2	91	48	41	42	78
	Spokane	1-6	7.68	8	6	0	0	0	38.2	51	37	33	17	28
1983 —	Nashua	6-7	3.74	39	6	2	0	5	98.2	94	45	41	31	40
1984 —	Edmonton	7-7	2.88	45	0	0	0	12	75	71	30	24	28	48
	California	0-0	13.50	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	1	1

CORBETT — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1974 —	Sarasota	4-2	3.00	11	4	2	0	3	42	36	22	14	18	32
1975 —	Tampa	2-3	1.48	27	3	1	1	1	61	42	11	10	21	48
1976 —	Tampa	10-5	2.22	45	2	0	0	5	85	86	25	21	22	37
1977 —	Three Rivers	4-5	2.76	39	2	1	1	7	88	72	35	27	40	65
1978 —	Nashville	2-1	2.52	15	0	0	0	2	25	18	11	7	7	33
	Indianapolis	4-4	1.99	38	0	0	0	12*	68	54	22	15	17	46
1979 —	Indianapolis	3-6	2.95	69*	0	0	0	8	110	94	38	36	39	77
1980 —	Minnesota	8-6	1.99	73*	0	0	0	23	136	102	31	30	42	89
1981 —	Minnesota	2-6	2.56	54	0	0	0	17	88	80	29	25	34	60
1982 —	Minnesota	0-2	5.32	10	0	0	0	3	22	27	13	13	10	15
	Spokane	1-0	3.79	8	1	0	0	2	19	16	11	8	4	19
	California	1-7	5.05	33	0	0	0	8	57	46	32	32	25	37
1983 —	California	1-1	3.63	11	0	0	0	0	17.1	26	10	7	4	18
	Edmonton	6-6	4.45	32	8	0	0	1	83	95	55	41	29	61
1984 —	Edmonton	1-0	0.00	2	0	0	0	0	4.2	2	0	0	0	5
	California	5-1	2.12	45	1	0	0	4	85	76	22	20	30	48
Angel Totals		**7-9**	**3.33**	**89**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**159.1**	**148**	**64**	**59**	**59**	**103**
Major Totals		**17-23**	**2.82**	**226**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**55**	**405.1**	**357**	**137**	**127**	**145**	**266**

RECORDS

DeCINCES — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1970 —	Bluefield	.293	54	164	28	48	10	0	4	27	21	38	8
	Dallas-Ft. W	.171	11	35	3	6	1	0	0	2	2	6	1
1971 —	Dallas-Ft. W	.260	78	235	29	61	10	1	5	29	31	47	6
1972 —	Asheville	.263	123	396	71	104	23	7	10	60	62	82	9
1973 —	Rochester	.267	131	438	79	117	25	3	19	79	82	100	5
	Baltimore	.111	10	18	2	2	0	0	0	3	1	5	0
1974 —	Rochester	.282	132	444	70	125	17	4	11	66	77	74	8
	Baltimore	.000	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975 —	Baltimore	.251	61	167	20	42	6	3	4	23	13	32	0
1976 —	Baltimore	.234	129	440	36	103	17	2	11	42	29	68	8
1977 —	Baltimore	.259	150	522	63	135	28	3	19	69	64	86	8
1978 —	Baltimore	.286	142	511	72	146	37	1	28	80	47	82	8
1979 —	Baltimore	.230	120	422	67	97	27	1	16	61	54	68	5
1980 —	Baltimore	.249	145	489	64	122	23	2	16	64	49	83	11
1981 —	Baltimore	.263	100	346	49	91	23	2	13	55	41	32	0
1982 —	California	.301	153	575	94	173	42	5	30	97	66	80	7
1983 —	California	.281	95	370	49	104	19	3	18	65	32	56	2
1984 —	California	.269	146	547	77	147	23	3	20	82	53	79	4
Angel Totals		**.284**	**394**	**1492**	**220**	**424**	**84**	**11**	**68**	**244**	**151**	**215**	**13**
Major Totals		**.264**	**1252**	**4408**	**593**	**1162**	**245**	**25**	**175**	**641**	**449**	**671**	**53**

GW RBI: 1980-11; 1981-8; 1982-11; 1983-5; 1984-12. Total: 48

DOWNING — OF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1970 —	Sarasota	.219	34	96	16	21	1	1	0	14	16	20	2
1971 —	Appleton	.246	99	333	51	82	6	3	3	22	55	54	5
1972 —	Knoxville	.278	135	442	75	123	24	7	15	67	82	112	3
1973 —	Iowa	.246	68	228	34	56	6	1	7	27	37	53	1
1973 —	Chicago (A)	.178	34	73	5	13	1	0	2	4	10	17	0
1974 —	Chicago (A)	.225	108	293	41	66	12	1	10	39	51	72	0
1975 —	Chicago (A)	.240	138	420	58	101	12	1	7	41	76	75	13
1976 —	Chicago (A)	.256	104	317	38	81	14	0	3	30	40	55	7
1977 —	Chicago (A)	.284	69	169	28	48	4	2	4	25	34	21	1
1978 —	California	.255	133	412	42	105	15	0	7	46	52	47	3
1979 —	California	.326	148	509	87	166	27	3	12	75	77	57	3
1980 —	California	.290	30	93	5	27	6	0	2	25	12	12	0
1981 —	California	.249	93	317	47	79	14	0	9	41	46	35	1
1982 —	California	.281	158	623	109	175	37	2	28	84	86	58	2
1983 —	California	.246	113	403	68	99	15	1	19	53	62	59	1
1984 —	California	.275	156	539	65	148	28	2	23	91	70	66	0
Angel Totals		**.276**	**831**	**2896**	**423**	**799**	**142**	**8**	**100**	**415**	**405**	**334**	**10**
Major Totals		**.266**	**1284**	**4168**	**593**	**1108**	**185**	**12**	**126**	**554**	**616**	**574**	**31**

GW RBI: 1980-4; 1981-2; 1982-6; 1983-5; 1984-11. Total: 28

FORSCH — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1968 —	Greensboro	0-0	3.00	3	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	2	3	6
	Williamsport	1-2	1.38	4	3	2	1	0	26	14	6	4	9	40
1969 —	Peninsula	6-5	3.16	17	14	1	1	1	94	67	40	33	53	100
1970 —	Columbus	*13-8	2.05	22	22	9	5	0	167	135	48	38	39	152
	Oklahoma City	4-0	1.58	5	5	4	2	0	40	25	7	7	10	37
	Houston	1-2	5.63	4	4	1	0	0	24	28	15	15	5	13
1971 —	Houston	8-8	2.54	33	23	7	2	0	188	162	60	53	53	131
1972 —	Houston	6-8	3.92	30	24	1	0	0	156	163	75	68	62	113
1973 —	Houston	9-12	4.21	46	26	5	0	4	201	197	101	94	74	149
1974 —	Houston	8-7	2.80	70	0	0	0	10	103	98	38	32	37	48
1975 —	Houston	4-8	3.22	34	9	2	0	2	109	114	42	39	30	54
1976 —	Houston	4-3	2.15	52	0	0	0	19	92	76	23	22	26	49
1977 —	Houston	5-8	2.72	42	5	0	0	8	86	80	32	26	28	45
1978 —	Houston	10-6	2.71	52	6	4	2	7	133	136	44	40	37	71
1979 —	Houston	11-6	3.03	26	24	10	2	0	178	155	67	60	35	58
1980 —	Houston	12-13	3.20	32	32	6	3	0	222	230	90	79	41	84
1981 —	California	11-7	2.88	20	20	10	4	0	153	143	54	49	27	55
1982 —	California	13-11	3.87	37	35	12	4	0	228	225	108	98	57	73
1983 —	California	11-12	4.06	31	31	11	1	0	219.1	226	107	99	61	81
1984 —	California	1-1	2.20	2	2	1	0	0	16.1	14	4	4	3	10
Angel Totals		**36-31**	**3.65**	**90**	**88**	**34**	**9**	**0**	**616.2**	**608**	**273**	**250**	**148**	**219**
N.L. Totals		**78-81**	**3.18**	**421**	**153**	**36**	**9**	**50**	**1492**	**1439**	**587**	**528**	**428**	**815**
Major Totals		**114-112**	**3.32**	**511**	**241**	**70**	**18**	**50**	**2108.2**	**2047**	**850**	**778**	**576**	**1034**

GERBER — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1981 —	Idaho Falls	.267	70	288	52	77	13	1	0	15	34	23	32
1982 —	Redwood	.294	131	493	71	145	21	6	0	39	40	36	36
	Spokane	.625	2	8	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983 —	Nashua	.237	132	502	65	119	18	9	1	40	48	31	16
	Edmonton	.167	2	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1984 —	Edmonton	.230	113	365	55	84	18	7	1	40	33	29	5

GRICH — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1967 —	Bluefield	.254	58	213	43	54	10	4	3	26	38	36	8
1968 —	Stockton	.228	113	426	63	97	18	2	8	44	61	126	2
1969 —	Dallas-Ft. W	.310	121	413	60	128	16	8	2	50	51	79	2
1970 —	Rochester	.383	63	235	67	90	11	3	9	42	57	42	10
	Baltimore	.211	30	95	11	20	1	3	0	8	9	21	1
1971 —	Rochester	.336	130	473	124*	159	26	9	32*	83	81	98	5
	Baltimore	.300	7	30	7	9	0	0	1	6	5	8	1
1972 —	Baltimore	.278	133	460	66	128	21	3	12	50	53	96	13
1973 —	Baltimore	.251	162*	581	82	146	29	7	12	50	107	91	17
1974 —	Baltimore	.263	160	582	92	153	29	6	19	82	90	117	17
1975 —	Baltimore	.260	150	524	81	136	26	4	13	57	107	88	14
1976 —	Baltimore	.266	144	518	93	138	31	4	13	54	86	99	14
1977 —	California	.243	52	181	24	44	6	0	7	23	37	40	6
1978 —	California	.251	144	487	68	122	16	2	6	42	75	83	4
1979 —	California	.294	153	534	78	157	30	5	30	101	59	84	1
1980 —	California	.271	150	498	60	135	22	2	14	62	84	108	3
1981 —	California	.304	100	352	56	107	14	2	22*	61	40	71	2
1982 —	California	.261	145	506	74	132	28	5	19	65	82	109	3
1983 —	California	.292	120	387	65	113	17	0	16	62	76	62	2
1984 —	California	.256	116	363	60	93	15	1	18	58	57	70	2
Angel Totals		**.273**	**980**	**3308**	**485**	**903**	**148**	**17**	**132**	**474**	**510**	**627**	**23**
Major Totals		**.268**	**1766**	**6098**	**917**	**1633**	**285**	**44**	**202**	**781**	**967**	**1147**	**100**

GW RBI: 1980-5; 1981-8; 1982-2; 1983-3; 1984-8. Total: 26

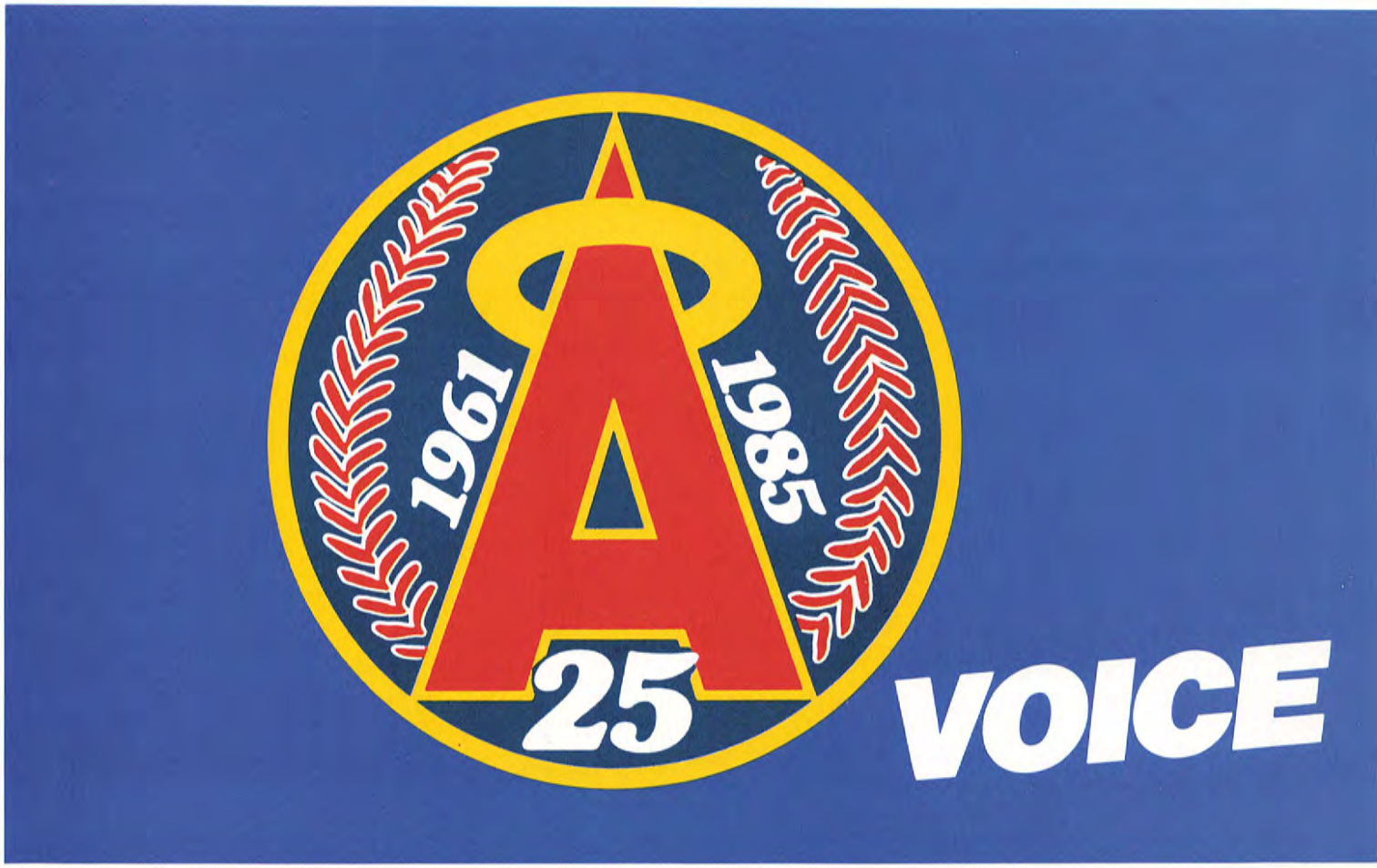
JACKSON — OF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1966 —	Lewiston	.292	12	48	14	14	3	2	2	11	9	10	1
	Modesto	.299	56	221	50	66	6	0	21	60	15	71	3
1967 —	Birmingham	.293	114	413	84*	121	26	17*	17	58	44	87	17
	Kansas City	.178	35	118	13	21	4	4	1	6	10	46	1
1968 —	Oakland	.250	154	553	82	138	13	6	29	74	50	171*	14
1969 —	Oakland	.275	152	549	123*	151	36	3	47	118	114	142*	13
1970 —	Oakland	.237	149	426	57	101	21	2	23	66	75	135*	26
1971 —	Oakland	.277	150	567	87	157	29	3	32	80	63	161*	16
1972 —	Oakland	.265	135	499	72	132	25	2	25	75	59	125	9
1973 —	Oakland	.293	151	539	99*	158	28	2	32*	117*	76	111	22
1974 —	Oakland	.289	148	506	90	146	25	1	29	93	86	105	25
1975 —	Oakland	.253	157	593	91	150	39	3	36*	104	67	133	17
1976 —	Baltimore	.277	134	498	84	138	27	2	27	91	54	108	28
1977 —	New York	.286	146	525	93	150	39	2	32	110	75	129	17
1978 —	New York	.274	139	511	82	140	13	5	27	97	58	133	14
1979 —	New York	.297	131	465	78	138	24	2	29	89	65	107	9
1980 —	New York	.300	143	514	94	154	22	4	41*	111	83	122	1
1981 —	New York	.237	94	334	33	79	17	1	15	54	46	82	0
1982 —	California	.275	153	530	92	146	17	1	39*	101	85	156	4
1983 —	California	.194	116	397	43	77	14	1	14	49	52	140	0
1984 —	California	.223	143	525	67	117	17	2	25	81	55	141	8
Angel Totals		**.234**	**412**	**1452**	**202**	**340**	**48**	**4**	**78**	**231**	**192**	**437**	**12**
Major Totals		**.265**	**2430**	**8649**	**1380**	**2293**	**410**	**46**	**503**	**1516**	**1173**	**2247**	**224**

GW RBI: 1980-17; 1981-7; 1982-8; 1983-3; 1984-11. Total: 46

JOHN — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1961 —	Dubuque	10-4	3.17	14	13	4	1	0	88	74	47	31	59	99
1962 —	Charleston	6-8	3.87	21	20	7	0	0	128	129	67	55	71	114
	Jacksonville	2-2	4.76	8	7	1	1	0	34	29	20	18	16	27
1963 —	Charleston	9-2	1.61	12	12	8	2	0	95	85	25	17	12	45
	Jacksonville	6-8	3.53	18	14	4	2	0	102	115	53	40	39	63
	Cleveland	0-2	2.25	6	3	0	0	0	20	23	10	5	6	9
1964 —	Cleveland	2-9	3.93	25	14	2	1	0	94	97	53	41	35	65
	Portland	6-6	4.26	13	11	5	0	0	74	75	38	35	24	72
1965 —	Chicago (AL)	14-7	3.08	39	27	6	1	3	184	162	67	63	58	126
1966 —	Chicago	14-11	2.62	34	33	10	5	0	223	195	76	65	57	138
1967 —	Chicago	10-13	2.48	31	29	9	6	0	178	143	62	49	47	110
1968 —	Chicago	10-5	1.98	25	25	5	1	0	177	135	45	39	49	117
1969 —	Chicago	9-11	3.26	33	33	6	2	0	232	230	91	84	90	128
1970 —	Chicago	12-17	3.28	37	37	10	3	0	269	253	117	98	101	138
1971 —	Chicago	13-16	3.62	38	35	10	3	0	229	244	115	92	58	131
1972 —	Los Angeles	11-5	2.89	29	29	4	1	0	187	172	68	60	40	117
1973 —	Los Angeles	16-7	3.10	36	31	4	2	0	218	202	88	75	50	116
1974 —	Los Angeles	13-3	2.59	22	22	5	3	0	153	133	51	44	42	78
1975 —	Los Angeles					(On Disabled List)								
1976 —	Los Angeles	10-10	3.09	31	31	6	2	0	207	207	76	71	61	91
1977 —	Los Angeles	20-7	2.78	31	31	11	3	0	220	225	82	68	50	123
1978 —	Los Angeles	17-10	3.30	33	30	7	0	1	213	230	95	78	53	124
1979 —	New York	21-9	2.97	37	36	17	3	0	276	268	109	91	65	111
1980 —	New York	22-9	3.43	36	36	16	6	0	265	270	115	101	56	78
1981 —	New York	9-8	2.64	20	20	7	0	0	140	135	50	41	39	50
1982 —	New York	10-10	3.66	30	26	9	2	0	186.2	190	84	76	34	54
	California	4-2	3.86	7	7	1	0	0	35	49	18	15	5	14
1983 —	California	11-13	4.33	34	34	9	0	0	234.2	287	126	113	49	65
1984 —	California	7-13	4.52	32	29	4	1	0	181.1	223	97	91	56	47
Angel Totals		**22-28**	**4.37**	**73**	**70**	**14**	**1**	**0**	**451**	**559**	**241**	**219**	**110**	**126**
A.L. Totals		**168-155**	**3.27**	**464**	**424**	**121**	**34**	**3**	**2924.2**	**2904**	**1235**	**1064**	**805**	**1381**
N.L. Totals		**87-42**	**2.97**	**182**	**174**	**37**	**11**	**1**	**1198**	**1169**	**460**	**396**	**296**	**649**
Major Totals		**255-197**	**3.19**	**646**	**598**	**158**	**45**	**4**	**4122.2**	**4163**	**1695**	**1460**	**1101**	**2030**



PLAYER

JONES — OF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1973 —	Billings	.301	61	193	45	58	10	4	4	31	35	58	13
1974 —	Waterloo	.353	68	249	44	88	15	0	13	43	35	42	18
	San Jose	.277	53	191	29	53	7	3	8	45	30	32	6
1975 —	Omaha	.243	119	403	62	98	25	5	13	54	56	86	12
1976 —	Omaha	.262	102	359	65	94	15	9	19	73	59	90	16
	Kansas City	.216	28	51	9	11	1	1	1	7	3	16	0
1977 —	Seattle	.263	160	597	85	157	26	8	24	76	55	120	13
1978 —	Seattle	.235	129	472	48	111	24	3	6	46	55	85	22
1979 —	Seattle	.267	162*	622	109	166	29	9	21	78	85	78	33
1980 —	New York (AL)	.223	83	328	38	73	11	3	9	42	34	50	18
1981 —	San Diego	.249	105	397	53	99	34	1	4	39	43	66	7
1982 —	San Diego	.283	116	424	69	120	20	2	12	61	62	90	18
1983 —	San Diego	.233	133	335	42	78	12	3	12	49	35	58	11
1984 —	Evansville	.313	48	160	30	50	9	3	9	45	27	33	8
	Detroit	.284	79	215	26	61	12	1	12	37	21	47	2
A.L. Totals		**.253**	**641**	**2285**	**315**	**579**	**103**	**25**	**73**	**286**	**280**	**429**	**88**
N.L. Totals		**.257**	**354**	**1156**	**164**	**297**	**66**	**6**	**28**	**149**	**140**	**214**	**36**
Major Totals		**.255**	**995**	**3441**	**479**	**876**	**169**	**31**	**101**	**435**	**420**	**643**	**124**

GW RBI: 1980-5; 1981-5; 1982-9; 1983-8; 1984-6. Total: 33

KAUFMAN — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1979 —	Oneonta	4-1	0.90	17	0	0	0	9	30	10	3	3	16	50
1980 —	Ft.Lauderdale	5-1	0.97	27	4	2	1	8	65	41	10	7	18	63
	Nashville	6-2	4.50	11	7	2	1	0	46	43	24	23	29	35
1981 —	Nashville	9-5	2.88	44	1	0	0	12	78	62	28	25	33	77
1982 —	Columbus	6-3	3.46	55	0	0	0	10	91	76	40	35	47	103
	New York	1-0	5.20	7	0	0	0	0	8.2	9	5	5	6	1
1983 —	Columbus	6-3	2.75	50	0	0	0	25	78.2	60	24	24	33	93
	New York	0-0	3.12	4	0	0	0	0	8.2	10	3	3	4	8
1984 —	California	2-3	4.57	29	1	0	0	1	69	68	37	35	20	41
Major Totals		**3-3**	**4.48**	**40**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**86.1**	**87**	**45**	**43**	**30**	**50**

KIPPER — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1982 —	Salem	6-5	4.46	13	13	1	1	1	76.2	62	46	38	52	65
1983 —	Peoria	5-8	4.65	22	21	2	0	0	127.2	112	77	66	52	105
1984 —	Redwood	18-*8	2.04*	26	26	8	3	0	185	147	61	42	65	98

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RECORDS

LaCORTE — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1973 —	Greenwood	7-8	2.57	18	18	2	1	0	105	70	44	30	51	109
	Savannah	2-1	3.60	7	6	1	0	0	30	19	14	12	22	34
1974 —	Savannah	7-8	4.73	23	23	6	0	0	120	106	76	63	89	106
1975 —	Richmond	9-7	4.30	24	24	8	0	0	128	121	65	61	71	108
	Atlanta	0-3	5.14	3	2	0	0	0	14	13	10	8	6	10
1976 —	Richmond	3-3	5.31	14	13	0	0	0	78	91	55	46	47	77
	Atlanta	3-12	4.71	19	17	1	0	0	105	97	58	55	53	78
1977 —	Atlanta	1-8	11.68	14	7	0	0	0	37	67	55	48	29	28
	Richmond	2-3	6.14	8	8	0	0	0	37	38	25	25	29	40
1978 —	Richmond	6-7	4.21	23	23	6	0	0	130	125	67	61	66	99
	Atlanta	0-1	3.60	2	2	0	0	0	15	9	6	6	4	7
1979 —	Charleston	4-7	2.73	12	11	4	0	0	79	68	32	24	31	57
	Atlanta	0-0	7.88	6	0	0	0	0	8	9	7	7	5	6
	Houston	1-2	5.00	12	3	0	0	0	27	21	16	15	10	24
1980 —	Houston	8-5	2.82	55	0	0	0	11	83	61	29	26	43	66
1981 —	Houston	4-2	3.64	37	0	0	0	5	42	41	18	17	21	40
1982 —	Houston	1-5	4.48	55	0	0	0	7	76.1	71	44	38	46	51
1983 —	Houston	4-4	5.06	37	0	0	0	3	53.1	35	32	30	28	48
1984 —	California	1-2	7.06	13	1	0	0	0	29.1	33	26	23	13	13
	Edmonton	0-1	11.17	7	0	0	0	0	9.2	16	16	12	5	7
A.L. Totals		**1-2**	**7.06**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29.1**	**33**	**26**	**23**	**13**	**13**
N.L. Totals		**22-42**	**4.88**	**240**	**31**	**1**	**0**	**26**	**460.2**	**424**	**271**	**250**	**245**	**359**
Major Totals		**23-44**	**5.01**	**253**	**32**	**1**	**0**	**26**	**490**	**457**	**297**	**273**	**258**	**372**

LIDDLE — C

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1981 —	Idaho Falls	.455	3	11	6	5	1	1	0	5	3	2	0
	Redwood	.302	47	126	22	38	8	2	3	28	14	21	2
1982 —	Redwood	.234	55	158	14	37	7	0	3	19	17	21	1
	Holyoke	.300	45	150	13	45	8	0	1	16	11	14	0
1983 —	Nashua	.223	117	381	46	85	15	0	5	45	52	72	4
1984 —	Edmonton	.262	92	301	40	79	10	4	6	51	44	53	0

LUGO — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1982 —	Salem	7-3	2.88	14	13	3	0	0	90.2	74	45	29	61	62
	Danville	0-2	10.13	10	0	0	0	0	24	35	30	27	16	13
1983 —	Peoria	8-5	2.52	15	15	7	0	0	107	82	39	30	28	96
	Redwood	5-5	3.90	11	11	5	0	0	64.2	59	36	28	31	58
1984 —	Waterbury	13-8	2.79	24	24	9	1	0	164.1	135	63	51	68	117

PLAYER

MACK — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1982 —	Salem	3-8	4.23	13	13	3	1	0	87.1	92	56	41	50	70
1983 —	Redwood	13-9	3.48	27	27	15	1	0	196.1*	191	92	76	77	133
1984 —	Waterbury	11-8	3.26	25	25	6	4	0	171.1	155	67	62	74	83

McCASKILL — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1982 —	Salem	5-5	4.27	11	11	1	0	0	71.1	63	43	34	53	87
1983 —	Nashua	4-8	4.45	13	13	3	0	0	87	90	47	43	43	63
	Redwood	6-5	2.33	16	15	4	0	0	108	78	39	28	60	100
1984 —	Edmonton	7-11	5.73	24	22	2	0	0	143	162	104	91	74	75

McLEMORE — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1982 —	Salem	.297	55	165	42	49	6	2	0	25	39	38	14
1983 —	Peoria	.240	95	329	42	79	7	3	0	18	53	64	15
1984 —	Redwood	.295	134	482	102	142	8	3	0	45	106	75	59

MILLER — C-INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1979 —	Idaho Falls	.268	60	205	35	55	10	2	6	34	28	62	5
1980 —	Salinas	.287	64	195	26	56	6	3	4	28	12	48	4
	Salt Lake City	.297	30	101	10	30	2	2	0	11	3	25	2
1981 —	Holyoke	.264	126	443	61	117	26	9	10	62	41	90	14
1982 —	Holyoke	.262	119	450	76	118	25	10	11	60	52	104	12
1983 —	Edmonton	.303	51	142	29	43	5	1	2	23	6	28	4
1984 —	Edmonton	.326	92	328	64	107	19	9	12	67	34	52	2
	California	.171	17	41	5	7	0	0	0	1	4	9	0

GW RBI: 1984-0.

NARRON — C

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1974 —	Johnson City	.301	66	226	43	68	15	3	7	49	44	29	3
1975 —	Ft. Lauderdale	.211	113	360	39	76	12	0	2	34	30	38	6
1976 —	Ft. Lauderdale	.245	119	412	35	101	17	0	6	56	42	37	0
1977 —	West Haven	.299	121	438	80	131	16	0	28	93	48	53	0
1978 —	Tacoma	.278	120	435	67	121	25	1	15	84	43	50	0
	New York (AL)	.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979 —	New York	.172	61	123	17	21	3	1	4	18	9	26	0
1980 —	Spokane	.283	67	233	40	66	14	2	9	39	20	35	1
	Seattle	.196	48	107	7	21	3	0	4	18	13	18	0
1981 —	Seattle	.222	76	203	13	45	5	0	3	17	16	35	0
1982 —	Spokane	.311	110	408	60	127	24	2	12	61	47	45	0
1983 —	Edmonton	.301	139	531	93	160	30	5	27	101	65	50	1
	California	.136	10	22	1	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	0
1984 —	California	.247	69	150	9	37	5	0	3	17	8	12	0
Major Totals		**.210**	**264**	**605**	**47**	**127**	**16**	**1**	**15**	**74**	**47**	**94**	**0**

GW RBI: 1980-0; 1981-1; 1983-1; 1984-0. Total: 2.

MOORE — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1973 —	Bradenton	0-1	3.60	4	3	0	0	0	10	9	5	4	6	6
1974 —	Key West	11-12	2.79	26	25	9	2	0	174	167	73	54	69	97
	Midland	0-4	6.95	5	4	0	0	0	22	32	18	17	5	9
1975 —	Midland	14-8	2.97	28	27	7	3	0	185	191	79	61	67	123
	Chicago (NL)	0-0	4.00	4	1	0	0	0	9	12	4	4	4	8
1976 —	Wichita	7-11	4.74	24	24	9	2	0	152	170	96	80	61	92
1977 —	Wichita	4-4	4.91	11	11	2	0	0	66	68	38	36	22	34
	Chicago (NL)	4-2	4.04	27	1	0	0	0	49	51	27	22	18	34
1978 —	Chicago (NL)	9-7	4.11	71	1	0	0	4	103	117	55	47	31	50
1979 —	Chicago (NL)	1-4	5.18	39	1	0	0	1	73	95	46	42	25	43
	Wichita	1-3	8.07	5	5	1	0	0	29	29	26	26	20	16
1980 —	St. Louis	1-1	6.14	11	0	0	0	0	22	25	15	15	5	10
	Springfield	6-5	3.07	14	13	7	1	0	85	74	32	29	32	49
1981 —	Springfield	8-6	3.42	21	13	6	1	0	108	115	49	41	31	47
	Milwaukee	0-0	6.75	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	3	4	2
1982 —	Richmond	5-3	2.29	36	0	0	0	12	55	51	17	14	18	45
	Atlanta	3-1	4.23	16	0	0	0	1	27.2	32	13	13	7	17
1983 —	Richmond	0-2	3.24	12	0	0	0	8	17	12	6	6	7	9
	Atlanta	2-3	3.67	43	0	0	0	6	68.2	72	30	28	10	41
1984 —	Atlanta	4-5	2.94	47	0	0	0	16	64.1	63	27	21	18	47
A.L. Totals		**0-0**	**6.75**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**
N.L. Totals		**24-23**	**4.14**	**218**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**417.2**	**467**	**217**	**192**	**118**	**250**
Major Totals		**24-23**	**4.16**	**221**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**421.2**	**471**	**220**	**195**	**122**	**252**

PETTIS — OF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1979 —	Idaho Falls	.318	50	198	39	63	10	10*	3	26	17	53	15
1980 —	Salinas	.239	118	393	71	94	15	3	2	31	79	128	43
1981 —	Holyoke	.266	120	421	77	112	8	9	3	36	86	93	55
1982 —	Spokane	.288	133	528	108	152	22	14*	1	59	78	107	53*
	California	.200	10	5	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
1983 —	Edmonton	.285	132	529	138*	151	27	8	11	52	81	120	52
	California	.294	22	85	19	25	2	3	3	6	7	15	8
1984 —	California	.227	140	397	63	90	11	6	2	29	60	115	48
Major Totals		**.238**	**172**	**487**	**87**	**116**	**13**	**9**	**6**	**36**	**67**	**132**	**56**

GW RBI: 1982-1; 1983-0; 1984-3. Total: 4

ROMANICK — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1981 —	Redwood	15-10	2.91	28	28	11	3	0	207	173	88	67	76	178
1982 —	Holyoke	6-3	4.26	16	16	1	1	0	86.2	104	52	41	26	62
1983 —	Nashua	9-12	4.86	27	27*	10	2	0	174	200*	105	94	80	112
1984 —	California	12-12	3.76	33	33	8	2	0	229.2	240	107	96	61	87

SANCHEZ — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1972 —	Cocoa	6-3	2.54	11	10	6	1	0	71	55	29	20	31	49
1973 —	Cedar Rapids	5-9	4.22	26	19	6	1	0	130	140	75	61	43	93
1974 —	Cedar Rapids	9-4	1.59*	25	18	7	3	2	147	122	39	26	44	130
1975 —	Columbus	6-12	4.02	21	21	6	3	0	132	137	76	59	64	60
	Dubuque	2-3	3.48	6	5	2	0	0	31	25	19	12	10	19
1976 —	Tampa	0-2	4.50	2	1	0	0	0	8	11	4	4	5	5
1977-79							(Recuperating From Arm Surgery)							
1980 —	Aguila	14-9	2.03	24	22	16*	7	0	177	149	47	40	35	155*
	Albuquerque	2-1	5.32	5	5	0	0	0	22	27	14	13	10	15
1981 —	California	0-2	2.91	17	0	0	0	2	34	39	16	11	11	13
	Salt Lake City	0-0	7.88	6	0	0	0	0	8	12	7	7	7	7
1982 —	California	7-4	3.21	46	0	0	0	5	92.2	89	36	33	34	58
	Spokane	0-1	9.31	2	2	0	0	0	9.2	13	13	10	8	5
1983 —	California	10-8	3.66	56	1	0	0	7	98.1	92	42	40	40	49
1984 —	California	9-7	3.33	49	0	0	0	11	83.2	84	34	31	33	62
Major Totals		**26-21**	**3.64**	**168**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**308.2**	**304**	**138**	**125**	**118**	**182**

SCHOFIELD — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1981 —	Idaho Falls	.279	66	226	59	63	10	1	6	31	68	60	13
1982 —	Danville	.360	92	308	80	111	21	10	12	53	70	66	17
	Redwood	.245	33	102	15	25	3	3	1	8	17	20	6
	Spokane	.300	7	30	4	9	4	1	1	12	3	6	0
1983 —	Edmonton	.284	139	521	91	148	30	7	16	94	72	105	9
	California	.204	21	54	4	11	2	0	3	4	6	8	0
1984 —	California	.193	140	400	39	77	10	3	4	21	33	79	5
Angel Totals		**.194**	**161**	**454**	**43**	**88**	**12**	**3**	**7**	**25**	**39**	**87**	**5**

GW RBI: 1983-0; 1984-1. Total: 1

SCONIERS — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1977 —	Idaho Falls	.310	49	158	34	49	10	1	0	24	20	31	5
1978 —	Quad Cities	.285	126	466	88	133	35*	7	19	86	44	101	5
1979 —	Salinas	.288	108	365	60	105	17	6	11	50	42	80	7
1980 —	El Paso	.370*	136*	506	95	187*	48*	8	15	87	80	78	17
1981 —	Salt Lake City	.354	108	410	91	145	24	8	13	74	55	65	2
	California	.269	15	52	6	14	1	1	1	7	1	10	0
1982 —	Spokane	.329	98	383	64	126	33	10	5	73	31	28	4
	California	.154	12	13	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
1983 —	California	.274	106	314	49	86	19	3	8	46	17	41	4
1984 —	California	.244	57	160	14	39	4	0	4	17	13	17	1
Major Totals		**.262**	**190**	**539**	**69**	**141**	**24**	**4**	**13**	**72**	**33**	**69**	**5**

GW RBI: 1981-0; 1982-1; 1983-4; 1984-1. Total: 6

RECORDS

SLATON — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1969 —	Billings	1-0	0.00	2	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	16
	Clinton	6-3	2.85	13	12	7	4	0	82	65	27	26	34	83
1970 —	Clinton	1-1	1.50	2	2	2	0	0	18	9	4	3	5	15
1971 —	Evansville	1-0	1.39	4	4	0	0	0	32	22	9	5	9	26
	Milwaukee	10-8	3.77	26	23	5	4	0	148	140	67	62	71	63
1972 —	Milwaukee	1-6	5.52	9	8	0	0	0	44	50	31	27	21	17
	Evansville	11-2	2.92	16	16	6	5	0	114	97	39	37	37	68
1973 —	Milwaukee	13-15	3.71	38	38	13	3	0	276	266	127	114	99	134
1974 —	Milwaukee	13-16	3.92	40	35	10	3	0	250	254	117	109	102	126
1975 —	Milwaukee	11-18	4.52	37	33	10	3	0	217	238	129	109	90	119
1976 —	Milwaukee	14-15	3.44	38	38	12	2	0	293	287	126	112	94	138
1977 —	Milwaukee	10-14	3.58	32	31	7	1	0	221	223	104	88	77	104
1978 —	Detroit	17-11	4.12	35	34	11	2	0	233	235	117	107	85	92
1979 —	Milwaukee	15-9	3.63	32	31	12	3	0	213	229	95	86	54	80
1980 —	Milwaukee	1-1	4.41	3	3	0	0	0	16	17	10	8	5	4
1981 —	Milwaukee	5-7	4.37	24	21	0	0	0	117	120	60	57	50	47
1982 —	Milwaukee	10-6	3.29	39	7	0	0	6	117.2	117	48	43	41	59
1983 —	Milwaukee	14-6	4.33	46	0	0	0	5	112.1	112	57	54	56	38
1984 —	California	7-10	4.97	32	22	5	1	0	163	192	95	90	56	67
Major Totals		**141-142**	**3.96**	**431**	**324**	**85**	**22**	**11**	**2422**	**2480**	**1183**	**1066**	**901**	**1088**

SMITH — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1979 —	Grays Harbor	3-5	4.37	14	12	3	1	0	70	81	40	34	31	60
1980 —	Lynchburg	8-7	3.35	29	10	3	0	1	113	121	60	42	63	63
1981 —	Jackson	4-4	4.50	24	0	0	0	0	56	55	32	28	25	42
	Lynchburg	5-2	2.36	28	0	0	0	5	61	59	25	16	26	41
1982 —	Holyoke	4-9	3.41	39	16	1	0	3	142.2	154	80	54	70	104
1983 —	Nashua	2-2	1.98	24	0	0	0	8	36.1	32	9	8	15	30
	Edmonton	6-3	5.17	23	0	0	0	4	38.1	40	24	22	23	26
1984 —	Edmonton	6-3	3.13	50	0	0	0	13	69	71	30	24	30	37
	California	0-0	18.00	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	2	0	0

SWAN — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1972 —	Memphis	7-3	2.24	14	14	6	0	0	108	102	28	27	26	81
1973 —	Tidewater	7-5	2.34	16	14	8	4	1	100	88	30	26	25	79
	New York	0-1	9.00	3	1	0	0	0	8	16	9	8	2	4
1974 —	New York	1-3	4.50	7	5	0	0	0	30	28	19	15	21	10
	Tidewater	2-3	4.73	9	9	2	0	0	51	53	29	27	17	31
1975 —	Tidewater	13-7	2.24	26	24	13	4	2	177	136	48	44	38	111
	New York	1-3	6.39	6	6	0	0	0	31	38	22	22	13	19
1976 —	New York	6-9	3.55	23	22	2	1	0	132	129	64	52	44	89
1977 —	New York	9-10	4.22	26	24	2	1	0	147	153	76	69	56	71
1978 —	New York	9-6	2.43	29	28	5	1	0	207	164	62	56	58	125
1979 —	New York	14-13	3.30	35	35	10	3	0	251	241	102	92	57	145
1980 —	New York	5-9	3.59	21	21	4	1	0	128	117	59	51	30	79
1981 —	New York	0-2	3.21	5	3	0	0	0	14	10	6	5	1	9
1982 —	New York	11-7	3.35	37	21	2	0	1	166.1	165	70	62	37	67
1983 —	New York	2-8	5.51	27	18	0	0	1	96.1	112	63	59	42	43
1984 —	New York	1-0	8.20	10	0	0	0	0	18.2	18	17	17	7	10
	California	0-1	10.80	2	1	0	0	0	5	8	6	6	0	2
N.L. Totals		**59-71**	**3.72**	**229**	**184**	**25**	**7**	**2**	**1229.1**	**1191**	**569**	**508**	**368**	**671**
Major Totals		**59-72**	**3.75**	**231**	**185**	**25**	**7**	**2**	**1234.1**	**1199**	**575**	**514**	**368**	**673**

WHITE — OF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1981 —	Idaho Falls	.179	30	106	10	19	2	0	0	10	12	34	4
1982 —	Danville	.215	57	186	21	40	6	1	1	11	11	45	11
1983 —	Nashua	.257	17	70	11	18	7	2	0	2	7	22	5
	Peoria	.253	117	430	69	109	17	6	13	66	36	124	32
1984 —	Redwood	.283	138	520	101	147	25	5	7	55	56	118	36

WILFONG — INF

Year	Club	AVG.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1972 —	Charlotte	.295	102	363	64	107	18	2	2	35	59	80	27
1973 —	Lynchburg	.275	131	520	94	143	13	9	7	37	58	77	45
1974 —	Orlando	.246	109	403	58	99	7	4	3	23	61	46	8
1975 —	Orlando	.246	125	403	54	99	14	1	4	37	64	63	21
1976 —	Tacoma	.305	69	220	41	67	8	3	3	16	36	22	8
1977 —	Tacoma	.325	34	123	26	40	8	1	2	17	22	10	6
	Minnesota	.246	73	171	22	42	1	1	1	13	17	26	10
1978 —	Minnesota	.266	92	199	23	53	8	0	1	11	19	27	8
1979 —	Minnesota	.313	140	419	71	131	22	6	9	59	29	54	11
1980 —	Minnesota	.248	131	416	55	103	16	5	8	45	34	61	10
1981 —	Minnesota	.246	93	305	32	75	11	3	3	19	29	43	2
1982 —	Minnesota	.160	25	81	7	13	0	0	0	5	7	13	0
	California	.245	55	102	17	25	4	2	1	11	7	17	4
1983 —	California	.254	65	177	17	45	7	1	2	17	10	25	0
1984 —	California	.248	108	307	31	76	13	2	6	33	20	53	3
Angel Totals		**.249**	**228**	**586**	**65**	**146**	**24**	**5**	**9**	**61**	**37**	**95**	**7**
Major Totals		**.259**	**782**	**2177**	**275**	**563**	**82**	**20**	**31**	**213**	**172**	**319**	**48**

GW RBI: 1980-6; 1981-5; 1982-1; 1983-3; 1984-2. Total: 17

WITT — P

Year	Club, Opp.	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV'	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1978 —	Idaho Falls	7-1	3.56	13	13	3	0	0	86	88	45	34	26	79
1979 —	Salinas	8-10	5.11	30	26	2	0	0	141	156	96	80	70	94
1980 —	El Paso	5-5	5.79	12	12	2	0	0	70	72	53	45	39	64
	Salinas	7-3	2.10	13	13	3	0	0	90	85	30	21	35	76
1981 —	California	8-9	3.28	22	21	7	1	0	129	123	60	47	47	75
1982 —	California	8-6	3.51	33	26	5	1	0	179.2	176	77	70	47	85
1983 —	California	7-14	4.91	43	19	2	0	5	154	173	90	84	75	77
1984 —	California	15-11	3.47	34	34	9	2	0	246.2	227	103	95	84	196
Major Totals		**38-40**	**3.76**	**132**	**100**	**23**	**4**	**5**	**709.1**	**699**	**330**	**296**	**253**	**433**

ZAHN — P

Year	Club	W-L	ERA	G	GS	CG	SHO	SV	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
1968 —	Daytona Beach	8-9	2.09	21	19	7	2	0	138	97	44	32	38	108
1969 —	Albuquerque	9-3	3.49	15	14	5	1	0	98	103	42	38	29	44
1970 —	Spokane	1-1	5.43	27	3	1	0	0	53	67	41	32	32	22
1971 —	Albuquerque	8-12	2.14	29	22	7	2	0	164	155	77	39	50	126
1972 —	El Paso	7-2	1.85	9	9	6	3	0	73	54	21	15	17	77
	Albuquerque	10-1	4.71	18	18	5	1	0	109	126	66	57	30	80
1973 —	Albuquerque	13-8	3.05	25	24	12	2	0	177	185	81	60	66	103
	Los Angeles	1-0	1.38	6	1	0	0	0	13	5	2	2	2	9
1974 —	Los Angeles	3-5	2.03	21	10	1	0	0	80	78	28	18	16	33
1975 —	Los Angeles	0-1	9.00	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	5	1
	Chicago (NL)	2-7	4.45	16	10	0	0	1	63	67	37	31	26	21
1976 —	Chicago (NL)	0-1	11.25	3	2	0	0	0	8	16	10	10	2	4
	Wichita	8-8	4.27	21	21	5	1	0	137	142	81	65	61	66
1977 —	Minnesota	12-14	4.68	34	32	7	1	0	198	234	116	103	66	88
1978 —	Minnesota	14-14	3.04	35	35	12	1	0	252	260	101	85	81	106
1979 —	Minnesota	13-7	3.57	26	24	4	0	0	169	181	74	67	41	58
1980 —	Minnesota	14-18	4.40	38	35	13	5	0	233	273	138	114*	66	96
1981 —	California	10-11	4.42	25	25	9	0	0	161	181	93	79	43	52
1982 —	California	18-8	3.73	34	34	12	4	0	229.1	225	100	95	65	81
1983 —	California	9-11	3.33	29	28	11	3	0	203	212	90	75	51	81
1984 —	California	13-10	3.12	28	27	9	5*	0	199.1	200	78	69	48	61
Angel Totals		**50-40**	**3.61**	**116**	**114**	**41**	**12**	**0**	**792.2**	**818**	**361**	**318**	**207**	**275**
A.L. Totals		**103-93**	**3.76**	**249**	**240**	**77**	**19**	**0**	**1644.2**	**1766**	**790**	**687**	**461**	**623**
N.L. Totals		**6-14**	**3.45**	**48**	**23**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**167**	**168**	**80**	**64**	**51**	**68**
Major Totals		**109-107**	**3.73**	**297**	**263**	**78**	**19**	**1**	**1811.2**	**1934**	**870**	**751**	**512**	**691**

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